HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 172— BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 22 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH

AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
23 July	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA‡ ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,962
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA‡		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,650
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,963
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,083
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dateabout.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits
30th Aug.	NYANZA & CHITRAL.	China and Japan
		At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan
		At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
22nd July	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th July	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
3rd Aug.	KABOA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Loc passengers for Karachi can only proceed the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	22 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	31 ,,	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru ..	21st July	30th July
Shunko Maru ..	29th ,,	8th Aug.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 43 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Amrutanjan

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 10 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business.

1924	Rs.	57,35,305.
1925	Rs.	73,15,863.
1926	Rs.	1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to: THE SECRETARY,
(Bombay Branch.)
Commissariat Build.,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed as to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Two M.B.'s L.M.S.'s matriculated L.M.P.'s or plucked candidates for three hours work with the undersigned for arranging alphabetically from a compiled manuscript. Free board and lodging plus Rs. 60/ per month as allowance to the former and Rs. 30/ per month to the latter. Private practice allowed. Apply stating qualifications and age to Dr. SYED ABID HUSSAIN M.B., C/O Sadar Hospital, Arrah. E. I. Ry.
A R354

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN experienced teacher, proficient in Science, Mathematics and languages wants SITUATION. For full particulars please apply Box No. 2008 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R355

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND WHIPPET, the leader of light car values. Five-Seater Tourer, Sedan and Roadster models in stock. Overland and Willys-Knight Spare Parts for all models G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road; Workshops and Service Station, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.
A 29024

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

7 LBS. English Rosy PEACHES, nectarines or Plums Rs. 8/, 5 lbs. seedless GRAPES Rs. 6/8/, Sample box 8 dry fruits 8 lbs net Rs. 7/8/, German scientific packing. Extra fine quality guaranteed Delivery free. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta, Teleg. "Peach."
F 346

ROSE GRAFTS, 500 varieties, British and Continental including recent introduction of all shades of colour, beautifully scented, healthy and true to name; sent well-packed all over India and Burma. Illustrated Price List from JARDIN DES FLEURS, P.O. Mihijam, Santhal Pergs. E.I.Ry.
F R353

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

BUTTONS—Samples for 1/8. Apply TRADERS' UNION, 58, Govindachandra Das Road, Dacca.
T R322

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 1086

MEDICAL.

DENTISTS strongly recommend MAGIC TOOTH DROPS for Pyorrhea and other Dental Diseases. Re. 1/8 Post Free. Sold everywhere BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY, Byculla, Bombay.
M R344

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage etc. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the rate of interest on Savings Fund Accounts allowed by the Bank will be REDUCED from 4 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st October, 1927.

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
29044

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank No. 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 8th August, 1927, immediately after the Special Meeting of Shareholders called for that day at 12 noon (Calcutta Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1927, and the Report of the Auditors.
(2) To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
O. A. SMITH, (Offg.),
Managing Governors.

Bombay, the 9th July, 1927.
29023

NOTICE

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DESIRABLE BUNGALOW known as "Minocher Lodge," situated on Mahim Beach TO BE LET from 1st August, 1927, for one year and thereafter on monthly tenancy. Apply early to the Undersigned.

JAMES W. MACKISON.
Special Engineer,
Development Works,
29043

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH immediate effect and until further orders the following changes in this Railway's Time Table have been introduced:—

26 Up Mail now leaving Bhavnagar Ters. at 10-40 and

25 Down Mail arriving there at 17-45 are cancelled between Bhavnagar Terminus and Botad Junction.

The Train Services over BOTAD-DHANDHUKA SECTION are reduced and the following are the revised timings:—

UP.

		26 Up	24 Up.
Botad Jn.	Dep.	13-40	7-55
Dhandhuka Jn.	Arr.	17.00	10-15

DOWN.

		23 Dn.	25 Dn.
Dhandhuka Jn.	Dep.	7-45	14-45
Botad Jn.	Arr.	11-15	17-05

SIHOR-PALITANA SECTION.

No. 10 Up leaving Sihor at 20-15 instead of at 19-30 and arriving Palitana at 21-30 instead of at 20-45.

BOTAD-JASDAN SECTION.

No. 27 Down mixed leaving Botad Jn. at 18 o'c instead of at 15-30 and arriving Jasdan at 20-30 instead of at 18 o'c.

Down Ningala Tram leaving Ningala at 18-25 instead of 16 o'c and arriving Gadhada at 19-10 instead of 16-55.

P. M. MEWAR,
Offg. Traffic Superintendent,
Bhavnagar State Railway.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Bhavnagar Para, 15th July, 1927.
29042

FOR SALE

5 Spans of W. I. N. girders complete with flooring plates, handrails and Piles.—Offers will be accepted by the undersigned up to 1st August, 1927, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000/-
STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bhavnagar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1008 of 1927.

Re: JOOSAB MAHOMED AND CO., a firm, who until lately carried on business as Shroffs, Merchants and Commission Agents at Old Kazi Street, Mandvi, Bombay, and at Calcutta, Nagpur City, Ahmednagar, Chaurahi, Chindwara, C.P., Rajahmundry and Ujjain....Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: ABDULLALI IBRAHIM, a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Joosab Mahomed and Co., a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29045

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRICUMDAS HANSARAJ, JAVERBAI, widow of Hansaraj Vithaldas, LALJI HANSARAJ and PURSHOTTAM HANSARAJ, the last two minors under the age of eighteen years by their mother and natural Guardian the said Javerbai, widow of Hansaraj Vithaldas have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, trust, gift, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in **Shilotri Bank Buildings** situate at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay for Land Revenue and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent and pension and tax tenures (but now free from any such pension or tax) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Bomanji Lane, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement, **seventy-eight** square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 358, New No 5337, 315, Old Survey No. 715, New Survey No. 1 and 2|9151 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2403 and Street No. 50 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 787 in the Fort Division and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Naoroji Dorabji, on or towards the West also by the property of the said Naoroji Dorabji and on or towards the South by the said Bomanji Lane and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors abovenamed and their tenants.

(Sd.) PATHARE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29041

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FANCY MIRROR CABINETS, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, ONE "WOLSELEY" MOTOR CAR, ONE "CADYLLECT" MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1130 of 1927 (N. H. Moos vs. Bai Jenabai, widow of Salemahomed Elias), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at "Beulah House," first floor, Souter Street, Bellasis Road (where the furniture has been removed for sale) household furniture, drawing room Chesterfield suites, dining tables, bedsteads, show cases, almyrahs, mirror jardeniers, dressing tables, cabinets, easy chairs, electric chandeliers, swing, teapoys, arm and without arm chairs, one "Wolseley" 20 H.P. 4 cylinder 7 seater landaulette motor car, one "Cadillac" 25 H.P. 4 cylinder, 2 seater landaulette motor car in very good working order.

The property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels
Adapted from Jeffrey Farnol's Most Famous Novel
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, 10 P.M
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL Opera House

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell at the risk of owners, by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th July 1927, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcel Valuables, Articles of Clothing, Books, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA..
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R .B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Nath Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,30,325

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montogomery
Allahabad	Jullundor	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Ludhiana	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Multan City	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Habzabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., or outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
FOR TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
23, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Weekly weather favourable—Weevil Complaints—Declined on Heavy long liquidation—Futures 2 to 5 Points Lower.

LOCAL:—Improved on operators buying. Eased on liquidation. Again improved on Jobbers buying—Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Bombay, July 21.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y.—October highest 18.72 (10-12 a.m.) lowest 18.46 (2.50 p.m.).

Heavy selling by long interest.

Liverpool (1) Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt. Temperatures abnormally high in Oklahoma and Texas.—(2) General buying, some rains. Atlantic Coast. Weekly weather report weather fair to good. Increase in complaints of weevil.

Messrs. Langley and Co. hav received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Official Boll Weevil in fection Texas Section 50 per cent. Alahama Georgia General Tennessee light. Mississippi heavy injuries.

(2) Weekly weather report, favourable, Growth good. Boll Weevil complaints General.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weekly weather report general to excellent progress has been made some shedding Texas, Central belt, Boll weexil complaint quite general."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar, New York friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co. cable under date 20th inst. as under:—

"Crop making progress checking advance."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 20th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.—

"Agricultural Bureau favourable weekly report but insist upon esriousness weexil complaints. Continue to have a favourable oipnion of the market for the moment nothing in the position to cause a de. other than a reaction."

Liverpool 20th inst.:—

"Agricultural Bureau favourable weekly weather report but insists upon seriousness complaints weevil."

Messrs. Breul and Co. in their daily report issued to-day to-day state: The exreme sadness of the American markets rather optimes us and we think that the cause is be found in speculative support in connection with scarcity of contracts. Hedge ing is not like'y to be in evidence be the end of next month at the very ost, and in the meantime conditions continue as at present, but in our ion present prices more than discount prospects as they exist to-day and s the crop suffers materially during coming weeks, we do not look for ices to remain where they are.

All the same caution is necessary so far the bear side of the market is concerned, and for the time being we would efer to look on.

AMERICANS:

Bombay, July 21.

Yesterday the American futures market ened steady and prices sharply improvpoints October option being quoted during the first twelve minutes. The ly Weather report showed favourable p progress with good growth but there re general complaints of Boll weevil. avy unloading believed to be on account bulls caused a decline in prices and a few minutes before the close October touched 18.46 lowest point for the day. There was slight recovery at the close and futures closed 4 to 5 points lower. Spot Cotton remained unchanged.

The New Orleans futures market closed quiet but irregular July position 2 points higher and October 3 points lower. Spot Cotton closed unchanged.

The Liverpool futures market opened strong at a rise of 17 to 21 points against expectations of 10 points on parity with previous day's New York closing prices. Prices imprved further on short covering but higher prices induced profit taking and prices sagged. The close was at a net rise of 15 points for near months and 17 points for distnct positions. Spot Cotton prices improved 20 points to 9.94d. per lb. with sales of ready Cotton 7,000 Bales.

The markets are under the control of speculative enterprises and yesterday New York market declined on heavy progt taking induced by favourable weekly weather report. Boll weevil complaints are increasing and a detailed cable shows that the infection in Texas is about 50 per cent., Alahama and Georgia it is general and Tennessee light. Mississippi heavy injuries. It is but natural that with such reports farmers will not come forward to part with their Cotton in a rising market. Present prices are fairly high enough and after recent advance may fluctuate according to weather reports and damage by boll weevil.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 21.

Following easier New York advices, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 366/8. for Apl/May Broach delivery. Prices improved to Rs. 370/4 on local operators buying, but decined on general liquidation. The close at the Marwari Bazar Session was as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	352	353/8	351/12	352/4
Apl/May	366/8	370/4	365/12	367/4
Oomra				
July	349	349/8	348/8	348/8
Dec/Jan	351/8	354	351/8	353
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	320	320/8	319	319/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 21.

Liverpool opened 9 points lower but later cables showed some improvement. There was increased buying by jobbers and prices improved. The close was steady as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	352	353/8	352	353/8
Apl/May	367	369/8	367	369/8
Oomra				
July	348/8	346/8	348/8	349/8
Dec/Jan	353	354/8	353	354/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	319	319/8	319	319

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 21.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
July	230.60—.0.10
October	237.50—.0.80
January	240.50—.0.90

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 21.

Bengal	Dec/Jan			319
Broach	Apl/May			367
Broach	July			352
Oomra	Dec/Jan			352
Oomra	July			346
Bengal	335	329	322	314
B./P.	331	325	318	319
Rajputana	335	329	322	314
Broach	366	362	356	351
S./D.	373	369	363	357
P./A.	376	369	362	356
K./V.	361	358	353	348
Dholera	356	353	348	343
Kalajiu	362	358	353	348
Surat	424	420	416	
Hatsari	434	430	426	
Oomra No. 3				
354	350	346	340	
P. No. 1				
366	362	358	352	
P. No. 2				
360	356	352	346	
Khandesh				
350	346	342	336	
Vithia				
348	344	340	334	
Coomptah		385	381	377

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 21.

200	Japan T & Co.	Berar	346
200	Toyomankwa	Kalajin	345
100	Do	Viramgaon	342
200	Rulli Bros.	Itola	361
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Sangli	365
100	G. G. Kesha	Aurangabad	353
100	G. V. Lanke & Co.	Jaina	310
100	H. Nenshi	S. A.	355
100	Patel Cotton & Co.	Belary	380
100	Cohinoor Mill	Bagalkot	344

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 20.

Smoked sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 3/4 buyers.

Smoked sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 7/8 sellers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/4 3/4 buyers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/4 7/8 sellers.

DAILY COTTON STATISTIC.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Bombay, July 21 Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	39	3,13,825	2,90, 06
Central India	1153	3,04,199	2,74,401
Barsi and Nagar	441	2,02,208	2,22,432
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	68,860	74,051
Berar	1532	5,70,329	4,74,646
Central Provinces	320	2,28,098	2,46,008
Total Oomras..	3336	16,87,711	16,82,844
Dholera	1010	2,03,627	2,79,640
N.W. Provinces ..		58124	129348
Rajputana ..	846	59,518	1,10,445
Sind-Punjab ..	87	1,16,682	2,93,453
Broach	214	2,58,177	3,12,040
Coompta & Dharwar	602	1,3 060	1,46,917
Westerns-Northerns	203	68,765	99,762
Cocoanada ..		407	2 684
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		37,831	60,153
Persian	30	4,586	4,524
American.. ..		3'6,722	17257
Egyptian and African		84,372	76,942
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	6,528	30,49,615	32,19 799

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 14th July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	605	3,69,02-	5,18,801
Japan & Chin	1900	14,43,640	17,0-,755
Coast Ports ..		23,510	22,504
Up-country by Rail		1,45,281	96,012
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		7,375	82,305
Total	3505	19,88,834	24,28,377

BULLION MARKET.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 21.

The market continues steady and prices show small improvement as under:—

Ready Bar Gold	21	8	6
Shravan	21	8	3
Bhadrwa	21	8	6

SILVER.

Bombay, July 21.

Following better London quotations, the local market opened steady but declined on profit taking by the local operators. The closing quotations as per Bullion Brokers Assp. were as under:—

Ready 59/8/0.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Ashad	59/10	59/10	59/7	59/7
Shravan	59/12	59/12	59/9	59/9
Bhadrwa	59/11	59/11	59/8	59/8

Shanghai Exchange—2-6 7/8.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 21.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 25|32.

Bank's selling D D 1|5 13|16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16 to 27|32.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.

Bank's buying D D 1|5 29 32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 130.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 137 1/4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 175 1/2.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1|2.

CROSS RATE—

London—New York Dol. 4.85 1|2.

London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.

London—Switzerland 25.21

London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.

London—Rome Liras 89.35.

London—Berlin Marks 20.41 1/2.

Tone of Exchange.—Dull—Steady Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 21.

3 Months 4-11|32 per cent.

6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 2-3|4 per cent.

1 to 3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2-1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—In better supply.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 21.

Castorseeds September delivery. opening Rs. 47/4, highest Rs. 47/7, lowest Rs. 47/1, closing Rs. 47/3.

Cottonseed January delivery, opening Rs. 4/5/6, closing Rs. 4/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds July delivery, opening Rs. 58/8, closing Rs. 58/8.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 54/4, highest Rs. 54/6, lowest Rs. 54/3, closing Rs. 54/6.

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,

c|o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

LONDON METALS.

London, July 20.

Copper, English Best Selected, £58 5/8.

Copper, Braziers, £69 1/2.

Yellow Metal, £63.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24 1/8.

Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge £14 1/8.

Tin, English Ingots £284.

Quick silver, per bottle (75 lb). £22:2:6.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 21

		Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	318/20
" Fine	313/15 Nov. +26 Dec. +17	
" F. G.	"	305/8
Sind-Punjab Fine	"	312/15
" F. G.	"	305/7
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	3'8/0
Nagpur	358-60 Nov. +34/Dec +23/	
Yeotmal	"	355-58
Arvi	355-58 Nov +26/De +15	
Amraoti		350-52
Kamgaon-Akola	350/52 Nov +19 Dec +9	
Mulkapur	"	348-50
Khandesh	345/48 Nov. +11 Dec. +1	
Muthia	Fine 340/43 Nov.— Dec.—	
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	"	345-4
Purna Average	"	340/42
Parbhani/Sailu	" "	33-/40
Indore/Ujjain	" "	343/45
Burwah Sanavad		343/4
Broach Fine M.G.,		35-/60
F.G.,		345/4
Westerns Good M.G		343-45
" H.G.		
Cambodia Fine M G		380/90
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G		365/68
Compta F.G.M.G.		36-/68
Dholera		..
Kadi/Viramgam		..

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay. July 21.

The Linseed market ruled quiet but steady with a small business and closed as under:—

Linseed Sept	10	14	6
Linseed May	11	0	9
Wheat Sept	7	13	9
Wheat May	7	14	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 21.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 20th inst

Wheat	11,384 cwts.
Linseed	1,670 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	82 ,,
Gingellyseeds	89 ,,
Poppyseed	112 ,,
Groundnuts	1,829 ,,
Castorseed	873 ,,
Rice	1,314 ,,
Cottonseed	1,728 ,,
Gram	81 ,,
Joowar	1,745 ,,
Barley	90 ,,
Bajree	894 ,,
Coal	639 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 21.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady by evidencing a rise of about a Pence per cwt. in June, July/Aug/Sept and Octo/Nov/Dec. shipment prices for Java Sugar Jamnagar C. I. F. Sugar prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/13 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/13 per cwt. F B H. /S. S. "Nizam" Sh. 14/6 per cwt, F B H.

Shipment June Sh. 14/7 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 14/8 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.—

July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F B H.

Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.

Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/9 per cwt. F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—

Renay Rs. 14/12 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.—

C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept per cwt 14/9.

Oct/Dec per cwt 14/10 1/2.

Jan/Mar per cwt 15/1 1/2.

C. & F. Bombay.—

Oct/Dec per cwt 15/0 1/4.

C. & F. Karachi.—

Oct/Dec per cwt 15/1.

COFFEE.

New York, July 20.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14 5/16.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 20.

Demand Bills 485.12

(Continued from column 6.)

Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 86.

British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 6 3-16.

Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.

Burmah Corporation (10) 10-1|2.

Empire of India Life (500-100) Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,200.

Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130.

Kemp (200) Rs. 15 175.

McKenzie (10) 25, 350.

New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Re. 1, 24-1|4.

Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.

Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 700.

Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15/12.

Tata Construction (50) 4, 50.

Tata Iron Pref. (1st) 150, 6 p.c. 143.

Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1/2, 88.

Tata Iron (O.) (75) 49|12.

Tata Iron Defd. (30) 147/8.

Telephone Co. (50) 41.

Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.

Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	407	8	0
Bombay Cotton	347	8	0
Bombay Dyeing 936-4, 938-12, 936-4	932	8	0
Century	426	4	0
Centrol India	540	0	0
Colaba Land	146	4	0
Crescent	215	0	0
Fazulbhoy 928-12, 930, 927-8,	928	12	0
Finlays	150	0	0
Globe	30	12	0
Gokak	133	12	0
Indian Bleaching	240	0	0
Indore Malwa	383	12	0
Kohinoor	260	0	0
Madhovjee	122	8	0
Mathuradas	80	0	0
Meyer Sassoon	92	8	0
Mysore	126	4	0
New Great 318-12, 320, 318-12	318	12	0
Pabany	252	8	0
Phoenix	897	9	0
Simplex	183	12	0
Swadeshi	523	12	0
Swan Mills	160	0	0
Tata Mills	90	0	0
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent	77	4	6
Govt. paper 6 per cent	103	1	0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

TATA STEEL FIRMING UP.

Bombay, July 21.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill shares opened unchanged and gradually firmed on continued enquiry by operators. The undertone is healthy and further rise is anticipated with occasional reactions

TATA IRON SHARES:—

Tata Iron shares opened steady and improved further on operators buying and shorts covering.

It is rumoured that the Committee appointed by the Board of the Native Stock and Share Brokers Association, have started their work of examining books of the members who are believed to have effected short sales for and on account of the interested parties in the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and it is further rumoured that there are traces of a short account of 13,000 Ordinary and 5,000 Def. shares.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

There was good demand for Cement shares. Tata Hydros ruled firm. Scindias were in good demand. Bombay Burmah Trading and Tramways shares were in better enquir

SECURITIES—

Yesterday's improvement was short-lived and prices again suffered a small decline on account of buyers holding aloof. The tone was slightly steadier as the Bank rate was not reduced.

REPLIES TO ENQUIRIES

G. G.—While chances do not favour a substantial rise, moderate improvement is looked for in Mill shares.

H. B. D.—Your enquiry about Jute shares though not dealt in the local market, it is believed that both Kankinarrah and Alliance are likely to declare a dividend of Rs. 30 each.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 81.

Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 88-1|2.

Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.

Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/10.

Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.

Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1,415.

Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352-8.

Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3-15/16.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 27/4.

Central India Mining (10) 26.

Indian Cement (250) 188/12.

Katni Cement (40) (D) 610.

Katni Cement (100) (O) 178/12.

Punjab Cement O. (10) 7-1|2.

Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.

Shivrajpurs (10) 7, 51-3|4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 877/8.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.

Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102 xd

Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.

Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.

Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1|4 p.cv 102.

Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.

Mandra Bhon (100-50 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.

Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.

Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.

Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.

Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.

Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.

Tapti Valley (500) 8-|2 p.c. 707-1|2.

Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 78-1|2.

Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.

Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 841/4.

Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.

Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 146/14.

Bombay Trasway P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.

Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 50.

Tata Hydro Elec. O. (1,000) 30, 1078/12.

Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,002.

Tata Power O. (1,000) 561/4.

Tata Power P. (1,000) 860.

Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.

Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.

Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-1|2 200 xd.

Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 250.

New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.

New Mofussil (400) Rs. 605.

New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.

Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmerabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 407-8.

Apollo (50) nil, 6.

Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.

Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 347-1|2.

Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 936 1/4.

Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 540.

Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 483/12.

Centuries (100) 20, 447/8.

Crescent (100) 2, 215.

Colaba Mills (100) 6, 146/4.

Dawn (250) 85, 720.

David (500) 300.

E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Re. 1 1-16.

Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 138/12.

Elphinstone (100) nil, 15.

Fazulbhoy Mills (250) 25, 928 3/4.

Framji Petit (1,000) 650.

Globe (100) 30 3/4.

Gokak Mills (100) 5, 133/12.

Indore Malwa (100) 383 3/4.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 240.

Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 80.

Kasturchand (500) 30.

Kohinoor (500) nil, 1,260.

Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,400.

Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 123-12.

Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.

Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 477-1|2.

Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 126-1|4.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 21.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7/6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/7.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 105/7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/5/6.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 113.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due to 1974 87/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates.—2nd August Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/7 1945/55 Rs. 108/5.

Tone of Market.—4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/8 Steady.

Meyer Sassoon (100) 92-1|2.

Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.

New Great Mills (100) 318/12.

New City Mills (100) 120.

Pabancy Mills (250) 252/8.

Pearls Mills (250) 6, 588-1/4.

Phoenip (100) 10, 397/8.

Simplex (100) 183/12.

Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.

Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.

Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8,800.

Sir Broacha Mills (100) 27-1|2.

Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 523/12.

Swan Mills (100) 160.

Tata Mills (100) 95.

Tata Oil Mills (100) 33.

Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,830.

Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 575.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (100) Rs. nil 280.

Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 40 nom.

B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 660.

B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, Rs. 193/12.

Bombay Steam Co. (250) nil, 207-1|2.

Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.

(Continued in column 4.)

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

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General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

THE WEATHER

BAY MONSOON ACTIVE.

SIMLA, July 21.

The Bay monsoon is active over North-east India and Burma and the depression off Orissa Coast remains shallow.

The Arabian Sea current is vigorous over the peninsula.

The low pressure area lies over the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kumaon and the Punjab Hills, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces East, Rajputana East, Gujarat, and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Northwest Frontier Provinces and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Mergui three; Tavoy seven; Rangoon one; Diamond Island and Kyaunpyu one and a half; Myitkyina one; Silchar four; Shillong and Narayanganj one; Mymensingh four; Dinajpur, Cuttack, Chaibasa and Gorakpur one; Mussooree two; Ludhiana a half; Dalhousie, Parachinar one; Mount Abu one and a half; Deesa one; Chanda three; Jagdalpur one and a half; Belgaum two; Aurangabad and Parbhani one; Mercara and Bangalore three; Bellary three quarters and Gopalpur six.

Forecast:—An increase in the central parts of the country. An extension in United Province and a further increase in Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

21st July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period	
			1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	n Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point ..	0.88	45.58	34 73	31 93
Fort	1.20	52.33	37 91	42 94
J. J. Hospital ..	1.00	42.83	36 07	33 26

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 21st of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	0.04	0.07	+0.12
Multan ..	..	1.55	—9.14
Rawalpindi ..	0.03	2.87	—4.11
Lahore ..	..	3.06	—2.23
Hissar ..	..	3.44	—0.59
Ambala ..	..	11.58	+2.92
Delhi ..	..	6.74	—1.99
Agra ..	0.17	5.50	—3.38
Mainpuri ..	..	9.76	+1.72
Jhansi ..	0.01	23.29	+11.15
Cawnpore ..	..	13.22	+2.93
Allahabad ..	0.04	13.35	+1.12
Jacobabad ..	..	..	..
Karachi ..	..	2.33	—0.31
Bikaner ..	..	2.01	—1.54
Ajmer ..	..	1.63	—5.43
Jaipur ..	0.27	3.24	—4.56
Kotah ..	0.20	4.71	—5.16
Mount Abu ..	1.25	16.88	—1.94
Bhuj ..	0.03	5.82	—0.27
Dwarka ..	..	6.44	—0.46
Veraval ..	0.02	7.23	—0.82
Rajkot ..	..	12.20	+0.69
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.23	6.89	—1.18
Surat ..	0.21	18.35	—1.46
Ahmedabad ..	0.12	16.98	+4.83
Deesa ..	1.00	6.91	—1.12
Neemuch ..	..	3.87	—6.19
Indore ..	..	8.57	—3.92
Jubbulpore ..	0.25	14.28	—4.66
Saugor ..	0.18	14.69	—1.11
Hoshangabad ..	0.37	14.55	—1.89
Khandwa ..	..	21.16	+9.97
Akola ..	..	12.93	+0.84
Amraoti ..	0.04	23.27	+10.43
Nagpur ..	0.35	26.58	+7.95
Chanda ..	2.54	38.83	+19.36
Raipur ..	0.06	18.51	+0.21
Bombay ..	0.81	45.58	+8.43
Ratnagiri ..	2.15	46.29	—6.64
Marmagoa ..	1.84	42.51	—9.01
Karwar ..	1.39	63.68	—1.41
Malegaon ..	0.06	9.39	+1.81
Ahmednagar ..	0.15	9.19	+1.76
Poona ..	0.31	8.82	—0.66
Sholapur ..	0.80	7.95	+0.22
Bijapur ..	1.40	5.39	+0.56
Belgaum ..	1.86	18.02	—0.98
Aurangabad ..	1.05	17.65	+8.04
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.15	15.72	+3.69
Hyderabad ..	0.50	12.28	+3.41
Mangalore ..	3.31	81.64	+18.09
Calicut ..	0.81	63.06	+8.42
Cochin ..	0.11	45.98	+1.38
Trivandrum ..	..	18.93	+0.29
Colombo ..	..	10.63	—1.08
Masulipatam ..	0.45	11.16	+2.91
Bellary ..	0.77	5.02	+2.00
Cuddapah ..	0.08	8.05	+2.55
Madras ..	..	4.74	+0.32
Bangalore ..	0.10	5.57	+0.08
Coimbatore ..	0.05	2.37	—0.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.94	+0.56
Negapatam ..	..	2.13	—0.26

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 21st JULY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 21st July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was higher than usual in the north and west of the province. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 106 deg.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.17" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature was above normal in the east of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.27" of rain, Kotah 0.20" and Mount Abu 1.25". Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ajmer. Temperature was higher than usual at the aforesaid station and lower at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.23" of rain, Surat 0.21", Ahmedabad 0.12" and Deesa 1.00". Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.25" of rain, Saugor 0.18", Hoshangabad 0.37", Nagpur 0.35" and Chanda 2.54". Skies are heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in the central parts of the area. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Raipur and lower at Chanda; elsewhere temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay recorded 0.88" of rain accompanied by strong wind, which reached a velocity of 42 miles per hour. Ratnagiri has had 2.55" of rain, Marmagao 1.84" and Karwar 1.39". Skies are overcast with cloud and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 85.2" and a minimum value of 78.5", both being 1 deg. abode normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.15" of rain, Poona 0.31", Sholapur 0.80", Bijapur 1.40", Belgaum 1.86", Aurangabad 1.50", Nizambad 0.15" and Hyderabad 0.50". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in east Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in the west United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 3.31" at Mangalore, 0.81" at Cakent, 0.11" at Cochin, 0.45" at Masulipatam, 0.77" at Bellary and 0.10" at Bangalore.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall is probable in the central parts of the country.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21st July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.617 inches (.067 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.615 inches (.011 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.7.

Temperatuure (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (0.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.5 degrees (1.0 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 22 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 375 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.88 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 13.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 45.65 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Squally.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 20.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19 7/8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £114 1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9 7/8.

National Bank £50.

Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 5/8.

Conversion Loan £76 1/8.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/2.

Indian Stck 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60 3/4.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70 1/2

Consols £54 5/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 1/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 20

T T Berlin on London	20.41 3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11 3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	28.39
T T Milan on London	86.27
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.81

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 20.

October	18.49	—.05
December	18.75	—.03
January	18.81	—.04
March	19.00	—.05
May	19.18	—.02
Middling Spot	18.35	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 20.

July	18.04	+.02
October	18.38	—.03
Middling Spot	18.05	

NEW YORK.

New York, July 20.

New York. 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

	Bales.
July	18.19
October	18.59
January	18.88
New York. Noon Call.	
July	18.15
October	18.57
January	18.87
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	18.12
October	18.48
January	18.79

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 20.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

Scinde, Good	8.05	+.20
Scinde, Fully Good	8.25	+.20
Scinde, Fine	8.45	+.20
Bengal, Good	8.05	+.20
Bengal, Fully Good	8.25	+.20
Bengal, Fine	8.45	+.20
Oomra, Good	8.45	+.20
Oomra, Fully Good	8.70	+.20
Oomra, Fine	8.95	+.20
Broach, Good	8.50	+.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.80	+.20
Broach, Fine	9.10	+.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

July	19.38	+.48
August	19.38	+.48
September	19.41	+.48
October	19.55	+.48
November	19.40	+.48
December	19.33	+.47
January z	19.25	+.45
February	19.23	+.45
March	19.20	+.45
April	19.20	+.45
May	19.19	+.44

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

July	9.69	+.15
August	9.74	+.14
September	9.82	+.14
October	9.87	+.14
November	9.91	+.15
December	9.97	+.15
January	10.03	+.15
February	10.05	+.15
March	10.11	+.17
April	10.13	+.17
May	10.17	+.17
June	10.18	+.17
July	10.19	+.17
Middling Spot	9.94	+.20

SALES.

	Bales.
	Liverpool, July 20.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 20.

Barletta Russo. per 63 lb.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 53.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 53/6.
Wheat, Australian.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 54/3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi.—
July/Aug sihpment sellers 54.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £8:12:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £16:17:6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
July/Aug shipment quoted £18:17:6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 20.

Silver—Market closed quiet with uncertain tendency.

Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11

LINSEED.

London, July 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July/Aug shipment re-sellers £17:17:6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment re-sellers £18.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £16.
Linseed, Bombay.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £18:15.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
August delivery sellers 31/4 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery value 31/10 1/2.

June	19.19	+.44
July	z19.99	+.44
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.95	+.60

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

SPECULATORS LEADING TO AN INEVITABLE DESTINATION.

Bombay, July 21.

Messrs. Vurdhman & Co., in their weekly Cotton Market report issued to-day state as under:—

AMERICA.

Since our last report, the bull operators in the markets predominated to an extent unknown in the recent past. They fully sustained the prices and created a new high record for almost every day. There was a moderate reaction, as it were, on Monday but prices fully recovered on the very next day. The nett improvement in prices is 73 points for January Futures.

It is freely stated that the present strength in America is built up by purely speculative activities, not warranted either by trade condition or by the New Crop prospects. The U. S. A. Mill consumption of 6,63,000 bales for June and the sustained strength in Sampin are rather impressive and they can not but convey the impression that the speculators are only giving a lead to an invitable destination and do not lead the trade astray. We believe the private estimates of crop condition are not the last and final word on the subject. It is not improbable that all optimism regarding excellent condition of the crop may disappear with the Bureau Report early in August. The fact is obvious that the South possessing little or no actual cotton, is not inclined to come forward to part with the New Crop at current prices. We do not see any reason why the South should now scramble to sell in a steadily rising market. It may be that burdened with actual crop the South may rush in to cash it and till then the present prices are likely to be maintained fully. At this time last year with a liberal supply in front of us, prices were in the neighbourhood of 18½ cents and with a distinctly smaller supply this year we think that the present prices are in no way dear. The only bearish factor of importance in the near future is the possibility of longs liquidating before the next Bureau Report. But that need not permanently depress the market. We continue to advise purchases at dips.

BOMBAY.

The local market fully responded to the prevailing sentiment in America. Prices rapidly improved to Rs. 368½ for New Broach until Monday when profit-takings set in and led to a setback of some Rs. 10. Yesterday the buying power was revived and New Broach touched Rs. 372-8-0.

The Japanese Sampin continues to remain firm, and on that score we expect to have some good demand from Japan for New Crop. The monsoon has been very satisfactory and points to the production of desirable qualities attractive to foreign spinners. Tenders for July/August Broach are getting scarce. With the local sentiment pointing to a still higher level of prices, we advise to go long.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.).

Bombay, July 21.

Since writing our report last week the nett changes in the Home markets have been as follows:—

		October	Jany.
New York	13/7/27	17.80	18.08
Do	20/7/27	18.49	18.81
		+.69	+.73
Liverpool	13/7/27	9.50	9.62
Do.	20/7/27	9.87	10.03
		+.37	+.41

As will be seen from the above the tone has continued steady. As so often happens at this time of the year the bulls have had matters very much in their own hands. Crop reports have been conflicting. Some cables state that the crop continues to make satisfactory progress, all private condition estimates having been at least 75 per cent., a very satisfactory figure for this time of the year. On the other hand the fear of damage from the boll-weevil is increasing, some cables stating that damage is now being done. We do not know to what extent these damage reports should be believed. A large emergence of boll-weevil is reported in the Western portion of the belt, but there high temperatures are also being experienced, and this climatic condition is not favourable to the spread of the pest. It is natural that the South, after the poor prices obtained last year, should make the most of any excuse to push up prices, but it must be remembered that the present price is highly satisfactory to the grower, the carryover, is large and higher prices will undoubtedly affect consumption. In passing we would like to remind our friends that on the previous occasion when the Southern farmers had a disastrous price level, in the following year (1921) the preliminary estimate of the acreage was fully 5 millions less than was harvested. We do not say that a similar mistake has been made this year, but the acreage estimate published a fort night ago is more likely to be on the low rather than on the high side.

In the meantime consumption continues large but this can be explained by the fact that most manufacturers are using up cotton which was bought when prices were low. We are of opinion that there will be a different story to be told when Mills have to start using the dearer cotton for there is little doubt the prices of cloth and yarn have not improved in ratio to the advance in cotton.

It is probable that with the market in its present temper the bull speculators may carry the market temporarily higher, but we are of opinion that once the crop begins to move freely, which it will be doing soon, the demand wipll not be sufficient to absorb all hedge selling at these prices. "We accordingly advise sales now or on any further advance."

The local market has followed the advance in America, this morning's quotations being Rs. 10/15 higher than a week ago. Export demand has been very poor and trading has been largely confined to jobbers and speculators. As the parity between Indian and American cotton is now about right, prices locally for some time to come should be largely influenced by fluctuations in America.

Meantime Monsoon reports continue very favourable and crop accounts could hardly be better, as the few districts which required a break have been getting it. With an increase in our acreage, should the second half of the Monsoon be as good as the first, India might easily produce a bumper crop.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

BOMBAY, July 21.

Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, on relief, to act temporarily as Political Agent, Bhor, during the absence of Mr. P. B. Haigh.

Reverend B. I. Morgan, Assistant Chaplain of Karachi to be Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), in addition to his own duties.

A temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector is created for a period of two years and eight months with effect from 1st August 1927 and Mr. Gulabrai Javaharsing Malkani is appointed to hold it and do duty as Inspecting Land Acquisition Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme, pending further orders.

The period of the temporary appointment of Dr. W. Burns as Joint Director of Agriculture is extended to 15th October 1927.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Cotgrave, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Major-General E. S. Girdwood.

On return from leave Mr. M. T. Gibling, Assistant Executive Engineer, should be posted to the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme in the interests of the public service.

Mr. J. Fernandes, Assistant Engineer on probation, should be considered to have resigned his appointment with effect from the 22nd April 1927.

Mr. Shankar Mahadev Panat to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, from the date of departure of Mr. S. K. Wodeyar on leave till relieved by Mr. G. K. Joshi pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Hamilton, is granted leave on average pay for two months and ten days combined with leave on half average pay for twenty days with effect from the 30th July 1927 or subsequent date of relief.

Major W. C. Spackman, is appointed to act as Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, and Superintendent, Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Hamilton.

Major B. Z. Shah, is placed on general duty at the Civil Hospital, Nasik, until he is required to relieve Major W. C. Spackman, and thereafter to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Mr. Ardeshir Burjorji Spencer, Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division, to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Circle.

Mr. Shantaram Balkrishna Rege, to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division, in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation Division.

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Rain during week in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah. Rain is urgently required in Upper Sind Frontier. In Gujrat, Konkan and Deccan and in the Indian States rainfall was sufficient and well distributed except in parts of Satara where it was scanty and more is required. More rain is also required in parts of Poona and Mahi Kantha. A break in rain is needed in parts of the Panch Mahals, West Khandesh and Nasik. The rainfall in the Karnatak was insufficient and more rain is needed.

Sowing generally in progress. Supply of water was sufficient except in parts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Southern Maratha Country States. Water for cultivation was deficient in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was in good condition. Locusts caused damage in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Larkana. Slight damage to crops was caused by caterpillars in parts of Kaira. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.—

Sind 25 to 53, Gujarat 26 to 41, Konkan 29 to 38, Deccan 26 to 47, Karnatak 34 to 36.

There were 2,330 persons on gratuitous relief in the Ahmednagar District on the last day of the week ending 2nd July 1927.

Mr. K. Ganapati Iytr, leader of the Madura Satyagrahis has resigned from the Tamil Nadu Volunteer Corps. He has complained of lack of public support and says that the financial support received so far, amounted to less than rupees one hundred.—Free Press.

The plucky rescue of Sukumani Daphne, a daughter of Mrs. Harlekar of Calcutta from one Naina, who is alleged to have kidnapped her, is reported from Coonoor.—Free Press.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

REPORT OF MADANPURA SETTLEMENT

The Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service Legaue has continued its work with the same usual zeal for public good, and has been quite prompt in taking up every opportunity that presented itself to do a good turn to the poor, as the necessity arose in the different phases of their life. Promotion of public health and education which hold a very important place among the many items of the Leagues work, has been carefully carried on.

In addition to the activities in the direction of sanitary betterment, this Settlement has helped many poor patients in getting them admitted in suitable hospitals. Medical relief to the poor eye-patients has been given at this centre by the Blind Relief Association of Bombay. Through the kind treatment of Dr. S. R. Machave of The Blind Relief Association, 1585 eye-patients have been treated here, out of whom 30 poor patients have been freely supplied with spectacles by the above Association.

This Settlement has a public Reading Room, and a standing Library which consists of 1,220 books, besides magazines. Newspapers both English and Urdu. The average daily attendance during the period was 45, and the books issued were 1,420. To this Library and Reading Room an annual grant of Rs. 400 is given by the Bombay Municipality.

For the education of children of the poor working classes, night schools are maintained by the League at various places; and its four Anglo-Urdu Night Schools are under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of this Settlement. The 4 Schools had on their rolls a monthly average of 180 students with an average daily attendance of 120. The League expresses its thanks to the "Times of India" for this donation, and hopes that charitable persons will extend their generosity to enable the League to arrange for such fresh air excursions for the poor children of the labouring classes whose chances for same are very limited.

Mr. A. S. Sheik, High Court Vakil, who has offered himself to work as a poor man's pleader at this Settlement on every Sunday, has given legal advice to 106 persons for which voluntary help this Settlement is thankful to him. It is sincerely hoped by the Settlement that every gentleman would be kind enough to think it his duty to render neeessary help to this League in the discharge of Social Service to the public, and thus promote the happiness of many poor by hearty co-operation.

SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

The 52 Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held at the "Sudama House," Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday, at 2 p.m. Mr. Narotham Morarji presiding.

The Directors' report on the operation of the Company together with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1927 stated.

The net profit for the above period amounts to Rs. 8,37,258-12-5 including Rs. 2,69,460-0-9 brought forward from the last year's accounts, which, having regard to the continuous depression of markets, will be considered satisfactory. From the above sum an 'ad-interim' dividend of Rs. 200 per share was paid for six months ended 30th September 1926. Deducting the sum of Rs. 1,60,000 there remains the sum of Rs. 6,77,258-12-5. From this the Directors have made provisions as under:—

Depreciation of Machinery	Rs.	1,70,000	0 0
Depreciation of Building	,,	65,000	0 0
Depreciation of Dead Stock	,,	5,000	0 0
Depreciation of Electric Light Installation	,,	10,000	0 0
Total	Rs.	2,50,000	0 0

leaving a balance of Rs. 4,27,258-12-5. From this amount the Directors recommend appropriations as under:—

Dividend for the 6 months ended 31st March 1927 at Rs. 325 per whole share and Rs. 162-8-0 per half share, free of Income tax, making the total dividend for the year Rs. 525.	Rs.	2,60,000	0 0
Balance to be carried forward	,,	1,67,258	12 5
Total	Rs.	4,27,258	12 5

Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., was requested to join the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Rao Bahadur Gantam Motichand Shah. He did so on 11th March 1927, Mr. Trikumdas D. Morarji resigned his seat on the Board, on the return of Hon'ble Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji from Europe in August last. Hon'ble Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji was re-appointed. Two of the Directors, Mr. T. R. N. Cama and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The A. B. & C. Mills and contents including stock, etc., have been insured for Rs. 2,11,85,067-14-7 and the Company's Profits and Standing Charges and Consequential Loss for Rs. 24,00,000 and Rs. 17,00,000 respectively for 24 months' benefit.

The report was adopted. Dividend as recommended by the Directors was approved and Directors for the ensuing year were appointed as stated in the report.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of 7th instant due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League Football: G. I. P. vs. R. A. M. C., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Dr. Parker's lecture on "Openings for Research in English," University Building, South Wing, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 23.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Mongolia" at Aden.

His Excellency the Viceroy opens Broadcasting Station, Radio House, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TIVIMNENSES UNION.

The Feast of St. Christopher, patron saint of Tivim, will be celebrated under the auspices of the Tivimnenses Union at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, on Sunday, (the 24th instant), at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) by a solemn High Mass, sermon in Concanim and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Fr. J. H. Alvares, Chaplain, Holy Cross Chapel, Santa Cruz, will preach.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

S.S. "Clan Morrison" left Glasgow for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, in the afternoon of the 19th instant.

DR. PARKER'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, Dr. F. Parker of Elphinstone College will deliver a lecture on "Openings for Research in English" at the University South Wing, First Floor, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) The lecture is open to the public.

GAZDAR'S HEALTH HOME.

A Social Gathering of the Ladies' Section of Gazdar's Health Home will be held on Sunday (the 24th instant) between 5 and 7 p.m. at the Home's premises behind Marine Lines Station. Members of the Ladies' Section with their lady guests are cordially requested to take part in the function.

DR. A. J. DANDEKAR SMARAK FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers of Dr. A. J. Dandeka Smarak Fund will be held in Kshatriya Union Club Hall, 1st Carpenter Street, Khetwadi, on next Sunday (24th instant) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the way and manner in which the said Fund should be utilized and to make the necessary arrangements accordingly. All subscribers are requested to attend the said meeting.

SCOUTS UNION AMBULANCE BRANCH.

Under the auspices of this branch classes in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Military Sanitation for Males will be conducted under the supervision of the Organising Secretary G. S. Kothare in the Aryan Education Society's High Schools, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road. On every Sunday commencing from Sunday, the 24th instant.

Successful candidates will be awarded Association's Certificates. Classes are "free" to all without distinction of caste and creed. All desirous to join the classes are requested to register their names with the class secretary by attending on the above date at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from 1st July 1927 the charges for all foreign and radio telegrams from offices in India and Burma have been reduced. A table giving the revised changes has just been issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

The rates shown "via I. R. T." (i.e. London-Bombay Beam Wireless) will take effect from the date the London-India Beam Wireless Service is open for public traffic.

C. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to the new rules of the B. P. C. C. for election to that body by D. C. C. the public are requested to get themselves enrolled as members of the C. Ward D. C. C. on or before the 9th August in order to enable them to be eligible for candidateship for the Provincial Election. After that date the membership roll will close for that purpose.

The said new rules are open to inspection to the public in the office of the Committee during business hours.

B. P. A. SUPPORTS DELHI AGREEMENT.

The following resolution was adopted after prolonged discussion at two successive meetings of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association:—"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association gives its cordial support to the proposals of the Masina leaders regarding Joint Electorates with reservation of seats made at Delhi on the 20th March, 1927, as a basis of settlement between the two great communities in India."

SWARAJYA SABHA.

At the Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Swarajya Sabha held on Sunday, the following members are elected for the New Managing Council:—

President: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Vice-President: Mr. Jehangir B. Patel.

Hon. Secretaries: Mr. Rustomji N. Bapasola, and Mr. Madhusudan C. Bhandare.

Hon. Treasurers: Mr. Kamalnath B. Sanzgiri and Mr. Jamnadas C. Errunza.

Members of the Committee: Messrs. A. S. Madan, Khundubani N. Naik, K. N. Wagle, K. B. Kamat, G. N. Bhatt, V. A. Desai, Munshi Hirza Mahomadali, Miss K. Tuiaskar, Miss Bachubai Wagle, Dr. V. K. Shevde and Mr. Jusub Valli.

Hon. Auditors: Messrs. B. C. Mehta and B. A. Dumsia.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

The report on the working of the above Society for the month of June last shows that the Society, during the month, paid the following grants:—(1) The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society Poona Branch Rs. 300; (2) The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Bhokarwadi Centre, Rs. 100; (3) The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Tarapur Branch, Rs. 165.

The following are some of the important figures showing the work done in the City of Bombay:—

The average daily attendance for milk (babies) 698; The average number of babies fed at Centres, 428; The average number of mothers getting milk, 62; The average daily attendance for medicine (babies) 503; The average daily attendance for medicine (mothers), 60; The average daily attendance for treatment (babies—ears and eyes), 105; Total monthly attendance milk and medicine, 24,835; Total monthly attendance at Clinics (babies) 3,302.

Total number of visits to houses, 7,301; Seers of Milk give free, 1,808-1-2; Seers of milk sold at 1 anna per seer, 2,043-1-2; Seers of milk sold at 2 annas per seer, 5,289-1-2.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 22ND)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday let it be honestly admitted that you have more brains than six men's (or twelve women's, or as many children's) brains put together. Your mental battery is very powerful and seldom requires re-charging, whether by yourself or by others. You are born of humble parents, but like Lord and other makers of history you are destined to leave your footprints, not on the sands of Chowpatty or Back Bay, but on the Sands of Time. Even before you had passed your 'teens you were yoked to the cart of service (not the Heaven-born's special preserve) and began with a very very modest sum of Rs. five per month in a large establishment. Your kind master, knowing the state of your family, used to give you some little extras now and then, for doing his and his Mem Saheb's odd jobs: besides daily giving you refreshments in the shape of "adha kup chah" which in those halcyon days used to be had for one pice, also Limji biscuits which could be had then for three and, afterwards two, for a pice (now only one). Thus, this humble fare costing your master half an anna constituted your breakfast as well as tiffin and lunch. Sometime in order to vary, rather supplement, your menu you used to buy "kela" (plantains) of one pice which you then used to get three, and later on, two for a pice. By dint of hard labour, industry and application, and also the great aid to progress in this world, viz, flattery your pay was doubled, then in course of time it trebled, and, after years of hard work as stated above your salary rose to three figures. You are now the manager of the concern drawing a salary of four figures in fact the 'de facto' "Boss" of the show, the Big Boss having full confidence in you leaving most of the work to you. But your stars are such that you have forgotten (or are soon to do so, if you have not already begun the game) your old days of trial and travail, and are now tyrannising over the whole staff under you, poisoning the ears of the Big Boss, getting dismissed several on the pretext of making economy (but just of the pattern of pattawala-dismissal-big-gun-engagement in Government institution). You are advised, therefore, to keep before your dinner table always Limji biscuits, plaintains and of Irani to remind you of those days. If you persist in your game your whole bungaow will be ablaze by the sighs of poor starving families, just like the building of a tyrant of old which was ablaze and when a fakir was asked the cause of the mysterious outbreak of the fire, said it came "from the smoke of the heart of the poor" ("az dood-e-dil-e-dervishan.").

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL REFORM.

DECENTRALISATION OF ADMINISTRATION.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S MOVE IN CORPORATION

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report as to the feasibility of so decentralizing the Municipal administration of the City as to run it on lines similar to the London County Council, treating the present wards as independent units under the co-ordinating authority of the City Corporation.

"That in the meantime with a view to ascertaining how far the different wards of the City can be worked as separate units without disturbing the present working machinery considerably or without impairing efficiency or increasing the cost of the establishment, the Commissioner be requested to furnish at an early date the population, area, income and expenditure of each of the wards, approximate figures being given wherever it is not possible to give actuals, and also to report whether it is possible to give any concrete form to these suggestions without recourse to legislation and, if so, to submit definite proposals in the matter.'"

Mr. Chandavarker said time had come for over hauling the Municipal Constitution which was given in 1884. Since them they had the Morley-Minto Reforms and the the Reform act of 1919, but the Municipal Act remained unchanged. There were several questions of constitutional changes before them.

He submitted it was no use reforming the Constitution in a piecemeal manner. The better course would be he said to take the question of reform in the constitution as a whole and collect necessary materials to enable them to come to the right decision. The question of Local Self-Government was one of the most important questions of the day. He had referred to the London County Council only as an illustration. He had not the slightest desire to copy the model of Local Government in London for the purpose. Such a course will neither be practicable nor be desirable. In Bombay they had to look at the problem from a different point of view.

WORK OF THE CENTRAL BODY.

Mr. Chandavarker thought that they might keep in their hands the sole authority in following matters:—Water supply, Main sewers, sewage disposal, Fire Brigade, Main streets, building laws, control of tramways, etc., and they might transfer to the Ward Municipalities, construction and repairs of the drains and sewers other than the main sewers, the direction of local street improvements, the enforcement of building by-laws, the maintenance, cleansing, watering, and scavenging of all streets, the removal of refuse, the abatement of nuisances, sanitation etc. Finally, he submitted if a greater Bombay were created with the central Municipal authority like the present Corporation and various subordinate municipalities, it would be easy to include the Suburban Municipalities in the Local Government of Greater Bombay.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behran seconded the proposition.

Mr. M. A. Dabholker opposed the proposition and said the Retrenchment Officer had recommended four kinds of models of Municipal Government which was under consideration of a Committee. He therefore thought that it would serve the purpose of the proposition of Mr. Chandavarker if the matter was referred to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee. He therefore an amendment accordingly.

Dr. J. N. Choksey seconded the amendment.

The question being put to the vote, the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Miraj (Jr:) at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief in India, Major F. A. Macartney and Captain K. C. D. Dawson arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

Lt: Colonel L. T. Rose Hutchinson lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Mimamsa Vidyalaya Poona and the Beam Wireless Station on Tuesday.

Captain E. J. Headlam arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

B. E. S. & T. CO. LTD.

The monthly statement of earnings for June 1927 of the above Company is as under:—

Electric Supply earnings for the month of June 1927 Rs. 7,30,194, total earnings upto the end of June 1927 Rs. 41,98,903.

Traction (Trams & Buses) earnings for the month of June 1927 Rs. 5,39,735, total earnings upto the end of June 1927 Rs. 32,80,181.

Increase over same period last year Rs. 5,24,418.

CALM RESTORED.

ARMED POLICE GUARD KURLA MILL.

MR. BAKHALE EXPLAINS SITUATION

Complete calm was restored on Thursday at Kurla in connection with the Swadeshi Mill strike as the management according to the previous intimation closed the mill for the day. The mill premises was, however, guarded by armed police constables to prevent any untoward incident. A few men collected at the mill gates and dispersed as the police took precaution in not allowing a crowd to collect near the mill.

The previous evening, a few brickbats and lathis were exchanged between the workmen of the affected mill and the blacklegs imported from Bombay, but the disturbance was promptly put down by the Kurla police assisted by a few constables from Bandra, specially requisitioned for the purpose.

WHAT LED TO STRIKE?

WORKERS EXASPERATED

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary, Bombay Textile Union, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle", said:—"The Workers' grievances which led to the strike were:—(1) The workers were given inferior raw material to work: (2) The supply of inferior raw material was responsible for (a) the machinery getting dirty too often and (b) too many breakages in the threads; (3) The workers are given lot of trouble on account of the breakages in the threads and spoiling the machinery for which they are not responsible; (4) The speed of the machinery has been increased considerably with a view to have more production; (5) This speeding of the machinery coupled with the management's attempt to spin finer counts with coarser raw material causes so much trouble and fatigue to the workers that by the time they reach their homes, they are completely exhausted and are physically unable to get early the next morning." With these grievances among others Mr. Bakhale said he tried to persuade the management to grant remission of fines but that was not possibe and the men went on strike in spite of his entreaties.

The situation was further spoiled owing to the management's attempt to import new men from Bombay to work, in the Roving department.

"On Tuesday I met the Manager again and appealed to him to further reconsider his decision in view of the impending crisis ahead. While he expressed his whole-hearted sympathy with the Union and his eagerness to meet us more than half way, he regretted his inability to remit the fine completely. He said, if he were to do it, his action would be construed as weakness and the discipline in the mill will disappear. On my again appealing to him he agreed to reduce the fine still further by four annas on the understanding that the workers resumed work immediately and that they would not remain absent without leave till at least the next pay day. I came to the strikers again and told them what had happened. This further concession on the part of the Management divided the opinion among the strikers some of whom were in favour of resuming work and some were not. But ultimately it came to nothing as the wotkers were very much exasperated."

FUNCTION OF UNIVERSITY

ALL-ROUND EDUCATION.

'What would the universities of the future be like?' was the question in reply to which Dr. James H. Cousins, delivered an elaborate and illuminating lecture before a cosmopolitan gathering of ladies and gentlemen at the University Convocation Hall on Thursday evening. Professor R. M. Joshi presided.

Dr. Cousins in his speech said it was no use repeating parrot-like that education was meant to fit the student to fight the battle of life. That was a very vague and hackneyed definition and a repetition of the same would not be enough.

The speaker then referred to the Indian definition of education viz., fitting a student to fulfil his or her Dharma and said that if properly understood and applied it was sufficient. The lecturer would, however, define education as a means to develop all the qualities and capacities of the student and their harmonious adjustment to environments.

PROVIDE AN IMPULSE.

As in that process, the student was the principal factor concerned, the University of the future should begin with him or her and not with brick and mortars, emphasized Dr. James. He was strongly of opinion the University of the future would not function as an institution providing its students with means o fearning their livelihood but would also provide in him an impulse and equipment for real life. It would not be merely vocational but would be evocational also and would create in its students the spirit to give a free expression of their soul besides building up their character.

The speaker then emphasized the need of physical, intellectual, moral and religious training and developing their senses of appreciating real beauty and fine arts. The manifestation of art in human beings was the perfection of education according to the learned lecturer who then gave a lucid exposition of the true ideals of life and concluded with an appeal to his hearers to give real education to the rising generation.

ALLEGED INSULT & ASSAULT

BY OFFICIAL CHARGED.

Jakhai Jarbandhan, an oiler in the employ of the Carriage Works of the B.B. and C.I. Railway at Colaba filed information before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Presidency Magistrate presiding over the Third Court charging Mr. Jellie the General Foreman of his Department with insult and assault.

The complainant alleged that the accused asked him on the 15th inst. to explain why he had sent an application for leave direct to the District Loco Officer at Parel and not through the proper channel. When the (complainant) did not give any explanation, it was alleged, the accused got hold of the complainant by the ear, shook his head to and fro and gave him some slaps on his cheeks. The complainant, thereupon raised an alarm and rushed out of the room to escape from further assault.

Under the circumstances he prayed for process against the accused.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of a summons.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT

BILL COLLECTOR CHARGED.

Ratansi Lalji, a bill collector in the employ of Mr. Nansey Vishram, of the Mulji Jaitha Market, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate presiding over the Third Court at the Esplanade, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,809-12-0 which, it was alleged, the accused had collected from the various constituents of his employer during December 1923.

While applying for the accused's remand into police custody for eight days pending inquiries, the police stated that the accused was absconding since 1923 but was traced at Karachi on the 13th instant. He was brought down to Bombay on Wednesday.

The Magistrate granted the application.

STERLING TENDERS ALLOTTED IN FULL.

NEW TENDER FOR £ 500,000 OFFERED

On Wednesday the 20th July tenders to the amount of £230,000 were received at 1s. 5 7/8d. and were allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£500,000 will be offered on Wednesday the 27th July 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR HIGH COURT.

MR. JAHANGIR DAWAR TO TAKE CHARGE ON 29TH

Mr. Jahangir Davar, the additional Judge of the Bombay High Court who was in England for some months is expected to arrive here by the mail steamer on 29th July. It is understood that he will sit on the High Court bench the very day.

MR. S. E. KURWA.

APPOINTED JUDGE OF SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Mr. Shujauddin Esmailji Kurwa, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. H. B. Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as Chief Judge of that Court.

VICEROY'S SPEECH

LOUD SPEAKER AT COOPERAGE

On the occasion of the inauguration of the Indian Broadcasting Co's Bombay Station by His Excellency the Viceroy to-morrow (Saturday) the Indian Radio Telegraph Company is arranging by the permission of the Municipality to install a powerful loud speaker equipment at the Cooperage bandstand. The inauguration ceremony will be reproduced at this spot and also the subsequent programme of the Indian Broadcasting Co. The public, if they desire it, will therefore have an opportunity of listening to the speeches and the whole of the inauguration ceremony which starts at 6-10 p.m. (S.T.) and finishes at 6-40 p.m. and also the subsequent programme which lasts until 10 p.m.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKS

PRODUCTION FOR JUNE

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., report that the total 'approximate' production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of June 1927 was:

	tons.
Pig Iron ..	49,761
Steel Ingots ..	46,290
Finished Steel ..	31,038

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Calcutta, the question of providing a travelling cinema car in the same way as other railways, was discussed and the Chairman pointed out that quite recently a car festival at Puri had been filmed and this would be shown at stations on Railways and elsewhere. The Company had also a travelling cinema car for publicity pur-

WHAT IS THE CLERKS' UNION DOING?

PROVIDENT FUND IN PRIVATE FIRMS.

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Of late nothing is being heard about the activites of the Clerks' Union of Bombay, though the question of unemployment has become extremely acute. There is no better and fitter place than Bombay, a rendezvous of thousands and thousands of poor clerks coming from long distances and various parts of the country, and suffering their lot through the midst of difficulties, where a Clerks' Union is an urgent and a permanent necessity. If the Union is manned with a batch of enthusiastic, resourceful and public spirited secretaries and workers, there is ample for them to do in the interests and for the amelioration of the poor clerk-world, even in ordinary times, much more in the hard times such as at present. The first and foremost work that such a Union can at once take in hand, is to take a regular census of all the clerks in Bombay with their addresses, nationalities, qualifications, salaries and other information regarding particulars as to their Departments, special training, provident funds, bonuses, pensions, etc. This information, when properly collected, will enable them to guage the true state of affairs of the clerks and the true extent to which the Union can assist the clerks, whether their members or not. In fact with the possession of this information, the Union will be the best Employment Bureau, and will be the right medium for the hundreds of unemployed or otherwise distressed poor clerks to get their right quarters. This will make the Union an automatic attraction for the clerks to become members of the Union, and there is no doubt that the number will swell in thousands in a short time, when the utility of the Union is manifold and manifest.

Bombay is such a place where nothing but compulsory saving is able to save a poor clerk in difficultjes. Provident Fund system is in this respect the best system of compulsory saving, and is a boon and blessing to those whose firms have adopted it. But unfortunately there are very few firms in Bombay, which have introduced that system in their offices and they are so few that they are practically conspicuous by exceptions. Even bonuses, which are a sort of encouragement and a periodical relief, is denied to most of the firms. The woes of poor clerks in times of difficulties in the absence of any Provident Fund or bonuses are untold, and can better be imagined than described! In the true interest of these clerks the introduction of Provident Fund must be insisted and urged upon by the collective and unanimous demand of the Union on all such firms who fail to do it, and must also be made compulsory by obtaining a legislation in that behalf from the Government. If this grievance is to be brought home to the Government through the Council, there is no better agency than the Clerks' Union who can and who should do it, and I therefore appeal to the officers that be, of the said Union, to leave their slumber, rise to the occasion, and see that the above question of Provident Fund is taken up in hand in right earnest and is pushed up to the forefront so as to secure for themselves and for the Union, the credit of doing the greatest good to the poor clerk-world of Bombay. I trust this my request will not fall on deaf ears!—Yours, etc.

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, July 19.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 21
Previous Closing Rate	18.81
To-day's Opening Rate	18.77
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.80
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL.

	July 21
Previous Closing Rate	10.03
To-day's Opening Rate	9.98
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.97
Difference	—.06

Broach	Apl/May	Expecta.		
tion		370	0	0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London. July 21.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
Difference	0 3 0 lower.
Silver Forward	26 2 0
Difference	0 2 0 lower.

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

WEBER AND SEELANDER, Helmstedt, Germany,
one of the best manufacturers of Soap Making machinery are being represented in India now. Those who intend to start Soap Factory or wish to extend their factory are requested to send complete details, the amount they wish to invest and the quantity of soap either toilet or bar soap which they wish to produce, to their Sole Representative in India.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

THE PIONEER WITH TRADITIONS OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF 27 YEARS WHICH ARE NOT CONFINED TO A SINGLE EXAMINATION OR SUBJECT.

IN THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE (London) Examination (1927) for **INSURANCE EXPERTS** (A.C.I.I.) the College, in its very first attempt stood first all round in England in competition with centres in London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester.

In the Courses for **BANK OFFICERS** (C.A.I.B.) and **COMPANY SECRETARIES** (F.I.S.A.), it is the only Indian Institute whose students have passed.

In **LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** last results (1926), our students passed in as many as seven subjects, securing the largest number of honours, whereas others passed in Book-Keeping and Law only. During prior years, London Chamber Gold Medal, Rothschild prize etc., were secured.

In G.D.A. in 1927 and 1926, the only honour and first place in India (1926) was secured. This being an over-crowded and over-worked Course, should be tacked in, if taken, with one of the above Courses with unlimited field.

Apply for Prospectus: 82-84, Esplanade Road, (Next to National Bank of India), Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1927.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Replying to a question by Mr. V. N. Jog in the Council, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai said that the expenditure on the Industries department was Rs. 2,39,000 in 1922 but only Rs. 99,000 in 1926. We have shown on a previous occasion that the reduction was due to Government's misinterpretation of the Council's opinion regarding the Department. The Hon. Minister could well have added that in spite of the reduction in its budget, the Department under the new Indian Director did much more work than it had ever done before. We propose substantiating this opinion here, if only to show that the Council's insistence on an Indian Director is well rewarded. It will be seen from the Annual Report of the Department for 1925-26 that the Director visited, for the purpose of giving technical help and advice, no less than 56 factories and toured up-country for 79 days in the year and supplied by correspondence industrial and commercial intelligence to a very large number of persons. The long list of the varied subjects about which commercial information was given proves the value and usefulness of the Department to the commercial public. However, we do not approve of the action of the Director in passing all the oversea enquiries for trade connections to the Trade Commissioner in London and those from the Indian merchants to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta. We have heard many complaints that both these officers, being Europeans, give preference mostly to European houses in their recommendations and that Indian mercantile firms do not derive much benefit from them.

In criticising the development of new industries in the Presidency during the year, the Director reports nothing doing owing to the trade depression that continued throughout the year. Only a few small cotton ginning factories and oil mills were started. He has, however, suggested Karachi as a future site for establishing cotton spinning and weaving mills to capture the trade of the Persian Gulf, Sind and the Punjab. An Anglo-Indian contemporary has ridiculed this recommendation of Mr. Bharucha as perhaps it believes that any new mill started in this country means a fresh blow to Manchester. Mr. Bharucha has also drawn attention to a new field for developing fishery in Karachi which is worh the attention of enterprising capitalists. It is the duty of this Department to make a preliminary investigation and place facts and figures before the public, without which the latter will not come forward to sink their capital on mere vague recommendations of a Director of Industries, but we know Mr. Bharucha had no money, no expert assistants under him nor any support from the Minister or Government. Some years ago the Department spent several lakhs of rupees on the fishing trawler "William Carrick" which proved a white elephant, as the whole show was manned by Europeans without seeking the help of experienced local fishermen or fish merchants some of whom own hundreds of fishing boats and successfully carry on their business in Bombay without the aid of a marine biologist and a steam trawler manned by European officers! Coming to cotton and woollen mills we find the Director refraining from analysing the causes of the depression in this important industry. As regards cotton mills he says: "The removal of the excise duty eased the situation slightly but did not mend matters." He is right, but could he not give his own reasons to strengthen the demand of the Millowners' Association for protection? His opinion not only as an experienced mill manager but also as the Director of Industries would have been of great value to the mill-owners. We deprecate his silence on this important subject. Under the heading of woollen mills the Director seems to have carefully avoided giving his opinion on the present condition of the industry which is passing through a crisis. The Director has made a serious mistake in summarily dismissing such an important subject. He either did not care to study the subject thoroughly or was anxious to please his masters by keeping silence.

Perhaps very few people know that a factory for manufacturing leather cloth and book binding cloth has recently been erected at Ambernath near Kalyan and Mr. Bharucha rightly says that as a Swadeshi enterprise it deserves support but he does not say how much support has been extended to it by the Government of India through their Stores Purchase Department and Stationery and Printing Departments. Coming to the chapter on match factories we find that the Director has given very valuable information about this industry but we would like to see his separate report on this subject about which mention is made in Para 3, and which we hope he submitted to Government before he was asked to retire. This is an important nascent industry which has a splendid future and the public are entitled to have the fullest information about it. From the figures given in the Report of Mr. Bharucha we find that the imports of matches has decreased from 66 lakhs gross in 1921-22 to 25 lakhs gross in 1925-26, while in Karachi the imports have increased. The Director has not given any explanation for this variation, but we presume Bombay match factories send their products to Sind and the Punjab via Karachi by sea, and this fact, perhaps, accounts for the increase of imports in Karachi. The most important item in the match industry is the supply of suitable wood from our forests. A large quantity of green match wood logs are still imported from Sweden, Finland, Japan and other foreign countries. Mr. Bharucha makes the following very pertinent remarks on the subject: "As the match industry has now come to stay in this Presidency permanently, it is now necessary not only to preserve the existing match wood in our forests which formerly used to be cut down and thrown away or burnt, but systematically to plant and rear some selected species in forests which are nearest to the existing factories or which offer suitable facilities to start new factories in their vicinity. In this way the match factories of this Presidency could be made independent of foreign match wood the import of which cannot go on indefinitely." Mr. Bharucha gives a table showing the quantity of indigenous match wood supplied to the match factories of this Presidency by the Forest Department, from which we find that, out of the total of 2,545 tons of match wood supplied, more than half (1,321 tons) was supplied to the Western India Match Company, a European concern established in India with European capital while the other factories owned by Indians received only from 14 to 500 tons each! Mr. Bharucha has ot tried to explain this invidious distinction and special favour shown to the Western India Company. In view of the vital importance of industrial expansion in this country, we have considered several points in the report in some detail and we shall return to the subject on another occasion. We trust what we have written has given to the readers some idea as to what an experienced Indian can do for the Industries Department and how much more he can do if supported by a sympathetic Government.

"STRENGTHENING" THE PRESS LAW.

When the other day we wrote on "Rangila Rasul Echo," we thought that the Punjab Government intended to amend specifically only that part of the law which relates to attacks on founders of religion. From the fuller report of the proceedings of the Punjab Council that is now available it is abundantly clear that the Government's intentions are much deeper. The Government wish to "strengthen" the whole Press law. Mr. Craik left no doubt about that when he said that the present power over the Press was ineffective, that "ordinarily, forfeiture could hardly be ordered before the sale of the paper" and that "the prosecution of the editor only magnified the mischief." He wanted "a definite encouragement from the Council and an expression of its opinion that the law must be strengthened." We are as glad as the "Times of India" is chagrined to find that Mr. Craik did not get what he wanted from the Council. He wanted to take advantage of the present public resentment against a section of the Punjab Press to revive the rigorous censorship of the Press with an Act like the hateful Press Act of 1910. This Act was forced upon the country by the Government, taking advantage of the excitement in Bengal caused by a section of the local vernacular press but was later grossly misused against the most innocent journals all over India. If the people are not now forewarned, history may repeat itself. Fortunately, the Punjab Council did not walk into the Government's parlour. The nasty and irrelevant remarks of Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency against the Punjab Khilafat Committee must have warned the Council of the caprices of an alien Government always profiting by internecine quarrels. Member after Member seemed to have felt suddenly chastened by the contemplation of Government's intentions. Rana Ferozedin and Dr. Alam said that the best remedy against the Punjab communal trouble was not wholesale press censorship but the improvement of public opinion in general which was reflected in the press. The Government, if they care, can do much in bringing about such improvement by informal means, not because they have any special merit but only because, having power, they can make themselves heard. It is the duty of the people not only of the Punjab but of the whole country to avert a common danger by taking concerted action to bring about communal goodwill. The statement issued by the President of the Congress with regard to the "Rangila Rasul" case gives us the assurance that he is not idle in this behalf. Then there is the glad tidings of a Round Table Conference proposed to be held at an early date. Whenever it is held, it will not be a day too soon.

NEED FOR CAUTION.

Indians in East Africa will do well to adopt a very vigilant attitude now that a Commission of Inquiry is to be appointed soon by the Colonial Office in England to ascertain whether the Federation of East and Central Africa is a feasible proposition in the interests of better administration of these territories. That it is in the interests of the White settlers has been long evident from the demand they have been making for the establishment of such a Federation. When Mr. Amery, however, says in the House of Commons that in discussing "a federation or some closer form of unification" for these territories, "nothing was being considered affecting the existing rights and position of the Indian settlers as laid down in the Devonshire Pact," he says something which he knows is against the expressed wishes of the White settlers under whose thumb lies the present administration of Kenya. The Indians in the Colony fear that the Federation idea is being warmly canvassed by the White settlers chiefly because they think that they can persuade the Commission of Inquiry to give them a still more favoured position in East and Central Africa than they enjoy at present and free them from the "incubus" of the grievance of the Indians as prosperous traders and agriculturists. To allay Indian apprehensions Mr. Amery says that one member of the Commission would be selected by Lord Birkenhead. Indians in Kenya have every reason to fear that his lordship's choice will be contrary to their wishes. They want to elect their own representatives on the Commission and it is insulting them to tell them that their case can be put or their interests safeguarded by a convenient nominee of Lord Birkenhead. It is as bad as asking Christian missionaries to represent the indigenous population. If the Colonial Office so wishes it, it should not be difficult for it to secure the presence of an educated Native gentleman on the Commission of Inquiry.

THE LOT OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

PROSPERITY IN MOGHUL AND POVERTY UNDER BRITISH RULE.

(BY DADUBHAI P. DESAI, M.L.C.)

VI*

Besides like the income tax "the net profit tax" will be a self-assessed tax and only in doubtful cases the Settlement Officer will be obliged to enter into the data of the Agricultural Department and to make enquiries into the details of the cost of production. Agriculture stands greatly in need of capital and to frighten away any investment of capital by a tax which absorbs rentals to the extent of 50 per cent. will place agricultural capital at a serious disadvantage as compared with other forms of investment. Already over taxation and nationalization of lands and uncertainty of tenure and numerous harrassments have told with marked effect on capital stock in agriculture and it is not advisable in the interest of the industry directly to touch the Capital by confiscating almost half of it.

PROSPERITY IN MOGHUL TIMES.

Whatever may be the defects of the Moghul and Maharatha systems, one fact emerges clearly before us and that is the moment they found that the capital stock of the country was being adversely affected they moved heaven and earth to restore it by making huge sacrifices, they never touched the ownership rights of the cultivator in his land as the British Government have done, they did not realize in full their demand but even left a fair portion of it for the benefit of the villagers. They never appropriated the waste and forest areas and other sources of revenues within the villages as the present Government have done. They were "single taxers" and taxed the lands alone and left to the villages themselves other sources of revenue. As a result the agricultural population prospered and along with its own prosperity brought prosperity to the whole country. Industry, arts, architecture and trade flourished to such an extent that it attracted the attention of the continental nations who fought amongst one another for the trade of this country and the volume of trade was so much that Gujarat alone maintained five big ports not to speak of small ports and vast distributing centres in the interior already ruined or in the process of decay. There was no internecine, unseemly and dirty squabble such as is going on at this moment between Kathiawar and "British India," as if India could afford to enter into such quarrels. There was enough and to spare for all interests from Labour upto the highest capitalist. The labourers and agriculturists were more wealthy (considered in the terms of wealth not of money) than at present and discontent that is generally observed at present seldom existed but when it did manifest itself surely it was a grave warning to the Government.

BURNING THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS.

It is this system, consistently with the modern situation, that the agriculturists want to revive. They desire that since they all must be taxed regardless of their ability to pay the tax wherever heavy should be reduced and made permanent like that of the Moghuls. They think that so long as there were no other taxable interests they had ungrudgingly and as a sacred duty paid for the maintenance of the State by making immense sacrifices even to the extent of starving themselves and their children; they desire that the inumerable kicks and harassments and insults to which they have for over a century been subjected should now cease especially as

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 4th, 6th 8th, 16th and 19th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

A Throne Lost for Love.

Prince Carol, heir to the throne of King Ferdinand of Rumania who died on Wednesday, was compelled to make a great decision in 1925. He had to choose between love and throne and he chose the former, despite the strongest influences that were brought to bear on him. As a result of that decision, his six-year old son, Michael, rather than himself has now been proclaimed King of Rumania. It is not unlikely that attempts will be made by the supporters of Prince Carol to upset the decision of the Crown Council taken in January last accepting Prince Carol's renunciation of his rights to the throne, but M. Bratianu's Government, which has strengthened its position as a result of the recent Parliamentary election, has lost no time in informing the Prince of its firm resolution to adhere to that decision and there is little doubt that it will be able, if necessary, to carry its resolution into effect.

Still at Sea.

France and Italy and the smaller European Powers who have great suspicions about the real object the Three Big Powers, America, England and Japan, have in asking one another to reduce their naval strength, must be watching with unfeigned delight how at Geneva the Three Powers' Conference drags on from day to day "still achieving still pursuing"—the noble cause of persuading the world that peace will be heralded into it by no material reduction in naval armaments. On the outskirts of a suburb in Geneva Mr. Bridgeman whispered something to Mr. Gibson two days ago and the journalists, who hovered round them, were told that agreement between the Three Powers was in sight. Now comes the news that the Powers concerned are still busy finding "alternative combinations"—to hoodwink each other. New ideas and new methods of approach, Mr. Gibson says, will be coming to light. America, the country he represents, is certainly not anxious that the new approach should mean impairing her naval efficiency, and Britain has Imperial obligations to consider before she can think of naval reduction. Japan watches the other two and quietly builds up her Navy. Otherwise, of course, they are all agreed.

Protected Peace.

The American troops in Nicaragua are having an uneasy time of it and they are likely to have a still more uncomfortable existence in the little Republic if they are involved in skirmishes with the Liberal forces in the land in which the American determination to have no compunction whatsoever in spilling Nicaraguan blood is brought home forcibly to every man and woman. The American intervention led to the forcible imposition upon the Republic of a Treaty which guaranteed to it four hundred years of protected peace. The Nicaraguans are having a taste now of what that peace is. The Liberal Party in the Republic which enjoys popular support will, however, hardly be suppressed by repeated massacres and President Coolidge and his administration must be wishing they had not listened to the demands of American capitalism and embarked upon this Nicaraguan adventure. The "Times of India" chuckling over America's difficulties opines that "moral responsibility sounds suspiciously like Imperialism in a new guise." So it does even when it is a question of Britain and India. People who live in glass-houses should not throw stones at others. British jeers at America are bound to appear to Americans particularly malevolent.

Currency Depredations.

Currency is the life of trade and Government have made themselves the master of Indian currency. They have not only the power of a giant over it but they use it as a giant, brushing aside public interests and brooking no public criticism. Time and again during the last few years they were warned against their mad policy of wholesale deflation. But as they had a design on the ratio they were determined to go on contracting the currency in order to force up the ratio. It was thought that at least after they imposed the higher ratio on the country, they would stop further forced deflation. But an unnatural ratio needs unnatural measures to bolster it up. And since 1st April 1920 not less than 41 crores have been deflated, leaving far behind the Finance Member's own limit of permissible deflation, namely, 25 crores; while Sir Norcotte Warren thinks that even Rs. 10 crores would be the limit. What is infinitely worse, Government do not care to explain to the public even their own point of view regarding their depredations on the currency.

Studied Discourtesy.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, the ever vigilant watch-dog of Indian financial interests, wrote a series of letters to Government in the hope of eliciting some little information about Government's intentions. But Government have sat mum over the letters. To one very important letter their insolent reply is: "The Government of India do not propose to send any further reply to the communication in question beyond the mere acknowledgment already issued." The Chamber's letters reveal another significant fact that the explanatory footnotes which used invariably to appear at the foot of the weekly statement of the Currency Department have now been discontinued. The Chamber wanted to know why it was so but has not been vouchsafed any explanation. One explanation of the whole situation is that the bureaucrat does not relish explanations and in the case in question he has none to give. And such a state of things may continue so long as our Merchants' Chambers confine their propaganda to verbal criticism.

Insanitary Schools.

It gives one a shiver to read the description of a certain Municipal School in Mazagaon, as given by some members of the Schools Committee who had themselves visited the school. We fear there are several other primary schools in the city, nearly as bad and unfit even to be used as stables. As the Schools Committee seems disposed to interest itself in the sanitation of the schools under its control, we would suggest a more comprehensive enquiry than the one the Committee had last year. There has been for some time past a good deal of talk about the appointment of Ward Committees. Such Committees, apart from their other advantages, would speedily bring to light any insanitary conditions or similar difficiencies of schools within their jurisdiction. We think that the Schools Committee, even as at present constituted, has the right to appoint such advisory Ward Committees and we do not see any reason why there should be any delay in appointing them.

Men and Matters.

Virtue is its own reward. Mr. Baldwin has that reward. He has had a long audience with the King and will have the bliss of good uncle-ing the smiling Prince all the way to Canada. What a seraphic holiday for the distinguished party—just one long hymn of praise for each other, the Dominions and the Mother country.

What is somewhat anomalous, however, is the absence in the Dominion pilgrims' party of some of the distinguished choristers who graced the British Indian Union luncheon at the Hotel Cecil to the Duke of Connaught. Chiefly the absence of that Prima Donna who modestly calls himself the Chorus-girl of the Empire, the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan! How he would alone, have swelled the chorus of Empire worship!

The Duke said that the one great wish of Great Britain and India was to pull together for their common sovereign. "Heave!" "Britains and Indians now all together 'Heave'" Can't you just see the thrilling sport? John Bull has the end of the rope fast round his generous girth, the Maharajadhiraja is next in order pulling with might and main. And H. R. H. the Duke cries "'Heave' Pull together me lads! Pull!"

On the other side are Mahatma Gandhi, Acharya P. C. Roy both so frail! Bhai B. F. Bharucha has the other end of the rope round his equator. The distracted voice of a divided country: "Pull Apart!" and yet miracle of miracles—we win!

We win. But the Duke calls it an optical illusion, we suppose. At any rate, he seems to think that one Maharajadhiraja is more of India than all our nationalists put together.

The "Evening News" writes: "If one thing has alarmed British interests in India more than another, it is the hymn of hate against everything British preached day in and day out by the extremist politicians and their allies in the press. .....What they (British merchants) ask for and what they are determined to get, is that, if and when Swaraj comes, everybody shall have a square deal in India."

So the shop-keepers are alarmed! Perhaps China has shaken their nerve. Their shopping ethics is, however, somewhat puzzling in the East and to the East. A square deal generally takes care of itself in the rest of the commercial world. Why, then all this scare in the British share bazaar? We suggest that possibly it is because it is and has been their proud Imperial policy to secure a square deal by first administering a round blow.

Lord Birkenhead, we are told, is now actually looking round for the personnel of Royal Commission. We did not know that among his other accomplishments, the versatile Lord could boast of his acumen as head of a Servants' Registration Bureau. Applications are invited. Titled applicants will be preferred. No nationalists need apply.

It was election day.
The candidate was making a tour of the polling booths, and the reports of his supporters were encouraging. When he emerged he found a huge crowd awaiting him, and they immediately raised him shoulder high.
"It is very good of you, gentlemen," said the delighted candidate, "but really I would prefer to walk to my car."
"Car?" roared the crowd. "Why, hang it, man, you're for the canal."

COUNCIL OVERRULES CORPORATION.

NO FEES FOR IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

DIARCHY IN LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

MR. NARIMAN'S SCATHING CONDEMNATION.

Thursday's proceeding of the Bombay Legislative Council were much merrier and livelier than the proceedings of the previous three days. The House seemed to have discarded the note of monotony and entered into a happier mood. This change of atmosphere in the House was mainly responsible for the considerable amount of work that the House transacted in their Thursday's sitting. There was once more a sharp debate on the last two clauses of the Local Boards Bill. The clause 13 that empowered the Chief Officers of the Local Boards along with the presidents to take disciplinary action in respect of the boards staff proved to be a hard bone of contention. The opposition side mobilized their forces against giving any summary powers to the Chief Officers who are evidently under the direct or indirect influence of the Government.

It was at this stage of the discussion that Mr. Nariman contributed a very telling speech to the general debate. Mr. Nariman laid stress on a fundamental principle when he said that so far as Local Self-Government was concerned, their efforts ought to be directed towards establishing a wider democracy in the delegation of executive authority. They had to consider whether an elected body or an interested individual was strengthened. Coming to the merits of the case Mr. Nariman pointed out that a President of the Local Board was much more responsible to public opinion than a Chief Officer. In scathing tones Mr. Nariman attacked the principle of Dyarchy or double responsibility. He bluntly asked the Minister to explain how pitiable their condition was under the system of double responsibility, in spite of the best efforts of the opposition. The clause 13 of the bill was carried.

After the Local Boards Bill had been carried the house immediately proceeded with the discussion of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act of 1925. The main feature of this new Bill is that the fees that were heretofore paid to the members of the Improvement Committee in respect of their attending the Committee meeting are done away with. The section 19 of the Original Act that sanctions these fees has now been repealed.

A very interesting situation had arisen before the House when the Bill came up for Disposal. The Bill was originally intended to give effect to a resolution of the Improvement Trust that the fees should be abolished. The same Board again had passed a new Resolution rescinding their old resolution and expressing their opinion that the fees should continue to be paid. The Minister for Local Self-Government had received a telegram from the Board intimating the Board's altered views on the matter. The Minister, however, was disposed to consider the case on its merits, and without any hesitation he moved the first reading of the Bill.

An engaging debate followed in which all the members from the city of Bombay participated. Mr. Nariman held that the standard of public service would be lowered if remuneration were paid for services rendered to the community. According to him the distinction between the public service and the Government service ought to be maintained.

The opposition to the Bill came from Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar who opposed the Bill on the grounds of principle. He took the House by surprise by giving piece of information that when the old resolution was passed in the meeting of the Improvement Trust the attendance was very thin; but when the resolution was rescinded the house was quite full. Sir Vasantrao asked the Government why they were paying fees to the members of the Port Trust. He finally proposed that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee.

This motion was defeated and the Bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Asavale of Bombay moved that the fees be given only to those members whose taxable income was below Rs. 5,000 a year. This amendment was also voted down and the Bill passed its third and final stage.

While the discusson on the Local Boards Bill was going on, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar put the House into convulsions of laughter by raising a very queen point of order. He read out from the old minutes of the Council that on a certain occassion Sir Narayan Chandavarkar had ruled that the members of the Council should not bring sticks into the House. He read another ruling by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoollah that even umbrellas were debarred from Council entry. Sir Vasantrao complained that an umbrella was to be seen in the House. He asked the ruling of the Chair whether the umbrella should continue in its place.

Mr. Nariman retorted by saying that the ruling as regards umbrella was given in a dry season and it was not, therefore, applicable in monsoon time.

The President ruled that the old rulings stood in tact. This was indeed a refreshing breeze in the House.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at the Council Hall, Poona on Thursday afternoon and considered the Government Bills.

At question time Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam asked whether a married woman by name Vali of the village of Delsar in Dohad Taluka was kidnapped by one Gulab, a Muhammedan employee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and kept in his possession for a number of days; whether it was a fact that she was taken under escort of Gulab's married Muslim wife to a mosque.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson in his reply said that a complaint was filed by the woman's father against Gulab. The case had been compounded. Vali had stated before the Magistrate at Dohad that she did not know who took her to the mosque, but that Gulab's wife was with her.

PROGRESS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik requested the Government to state the number of new primary schools opened in the Local Board area in the Presidency under each Ministership of Education since the introduction of the Montford Reforms.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai laid a statement on the table giving the necessary information. In Dr. Paranjpye's time 115 new Primary Schools were opened; in Mr. Jadhav's time 1,110 and only 23 new schools were opened during the Ministership of Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai.

Sir Leslie Hudson representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce who has been elected in the place of Sir Joseph Kay was duly sworn in before the proceedings commenced.

LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

After question time the Local Boards Bill was taken up for discussion. Heated debate ensued on clause 13 of the Bill that empowers the Presidents and Chief Officers to take disciplinary action against the staff of the Local Board.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani supported the clause on the ground of the principle of decentralization. He wanted the Chief Officers to be invested with the necessary authority to take disciplinary action in matters of administration.

NO BLANK CHEQUE TO CHIEF OFFICERS.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai of Bombay was opposed to giving any powers to the Chief Officers. He believed that if the clause were carried the Presidents of Local Boards would be left in the lurch. Mr. Desai wanted that the Chief Officers should not go out of the control of the Presidents. Chief Officers should not be given a blank cheque in the affairs of administration.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth opposed the clause on the plea that if summary powers were allowed to Chief Officers there would be two bosses in a single office. Mr. Bhosle of West Khandesh also opposed the clause.

Mr. Chandrachud of Poona supported the clause. He ridiculed the insinuation that Chief Officers would turn out autocrats if they were invested with greater authority. A Chief Officer was the head of the Executive and he ought to be trusted with powers. The speaker argued that there were enough safeguards against a Chief Officer using his authority arbitrarily.

Mr. Shankarrao Zunzarrao opposed the passing of the clause.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram said they were missing one fundamental principle. They had to see whether an elected body as the

(Continued on page 9.)

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

CABINET POURPARLERS.

LONDON, July 20.

It is understood that questions relating to the appointment and Terms of Reference to the Statutory Commission to India were under consideration of the Cabinet at its meeting to-day. It can be definitely stated that Lord Ronaldshay has not been approached with respect to its chairmanship. —Reuter.

REGENCY COUNCIL SWORN IN.

PRINCE MICHAEL PROCLAIMED KING

RISING IN CAROL'S FAVOUR FEARED.

LONDON, July 20.

Bucharest.—The Council of Regency was sworn in by National Assembly. Prince Michael was proclaimed Michael the First, and received an ovation from the Assembly.

The Council of Regency consists of the King's second son, Prince Nicholas, Patriarch Doctor Christia and the President of the Court of Appeal, Mr. Buzdugan. The Army is taking the oath of loyalty to King Michael immediately. All places of amusement have been closed till further notice, all meetings have been forbidden, and press censorship has been established. King Ferdinand will be buried on Saturday.

Ever since Queen Marie curtailed her American tour in response to a summons from Bukharest on account of the King's illness, the health of King Ferdinand has threatened to be a disturbing element in Balkan politics. Despite periodical reassuring reports there has been little doubt of the fatal termination of the malignant malady from which the King was suffering. In addition to the menace of trouble on the part of supporters of the Crown Prince, Prince Carol who is in exile at Paris reported the ambition of Premier Averescu to establish a dictatorship in the event of the King's death led to a crisis last June which King Ferdinand himself dramatically solved from his sickbed by sending an official to intimate to the conference of party leaders under Premier Averescu that Prince Stirbey was entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet. Prince Stirbey's cabinet was short-lived, and was replaced by a Coalition under Premier Bratianu. Both Prince Stirbey and M. Bratianu opposed the return of Prince Carol. The Council of Regency now formed is headed by M. Bratianu and the Minister of War, M. Angelsco. Troops are confined to barracks as Government is determined to prevent any attempt at a "coup d'etat" by the supporters of Prince Carol.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL NEWS CONVEYED TO PRINCE CAROL

WILL HE RECANT HIS UNDERTAKING?

LONDON, July 20.

The King's condition had become more serious during the past two days and rapidly became worse last night. The last saorament was administered at midnight. His Majesty was conscious throughout and suffered no pain at end. Queen Marie, Queen of Jugoslavia former King and Queen of Greece, child heir apparent Prince Michael, Prince Nichlas and Princess Heana were all at bedside.

PRINCE CAROL INFORMED.

Calm prevails in the capital. Troops have occupied all public buildings. News of the death of the King was telegraphed to the ex-Crown Prince Carol whom Government simultaneously informed of its form resolution to respect the decision of the Crown Council taken on January 4th 1926 accepting Prince Carol's renunciation of his rights to Throne and declaring his son Michael heir.

The transquilising element will doubtless be Parliament which was elected last week, Government obtained 70 per cent. of the votes in the Chamber and 96 out of total 113 seats in the Senate.

KING'S CONDOLENCES.

London.—King George and Queen Mary have privately telegraphed their condolences to Queen Marit.

ATTITUDE OF PRINCE CAROL.

Paris.—Rumanian circles are convinced that Carol will not recant his undertaking to renounce his hereditary rights and not to return to Rumania for ten years.—Reuter.

S. S. "GARADA" ON FIRE.

LONDON, July 20.

Singapore.—The steamer "Garada" from Calcutta to Sydney due here on 23rd July reports that she has cargo on fire in number four hold.—Reuter's Special.

GETTING AWAY FROM THE LEAGUE!

NEW SPANO-BELGIAN TREATY.

LONDON, July 21.

Madrid.—The Spanish Ambassador at Brussels, M. Palacios, and the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr. Vandervelde, have signed the Spano-Belgian treaty of arbitration providing for pacific settlement of all disputes between the two countries.

It is semi-officially stated that Belgium and Spain are getting farther oway from the League of Nations whose decisions are no more than recommendations with no obligatory character, while the Spano-Belgian treaty is obligatory and is universal in its application.—Reuter.

ELECT DR. ANSARI

MAHATMA'S RECOMMENDATION

THE FITTEST PRESIDENT.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The election of Dr. Ansari as President of the National Assembly for the coming year is a foregone conclusion. There is no one on the national horizon to challenge the election. Dr. Ansari is as good an Indian as he is a Mussalman. He has been never suspected of fanaticism. He has been continuously Joint Secretary of the Congress for years. His recent efforts to promote union are well-known. And as a matter of fact, had I not stood in the way at Belgaum, Shrimati Sarojini Devi at Cawnpur and Sjt. Srinivas Iyengar at Gauhati, Dr. Ansari would have been elected on any of these occasions. For his name was on everybody's lips when these elections took place. But special reasons postponed Dr. Ansari's claim, and it now seems, that fates had conspired to postpone the election so that he might come in when he was most wanted. If any possible scheme of Hindu-Muslim unity is to be found acceptable to both the parties, Dr. Ansari undoubtedly is the man to pilot such a scheme through the Congress. I respectfully dissent from the view, that in a Congress which is predominantly Hindu a Hindu should be the President, so that such a scheme might be claimed to have whole-hearted acceptance by the Hindus. On the contrary, nothing can be more auspicious for the inauguration of such a scheme than that, in spite of the poisonous atmosphere prevailing in the country a national association containing a preponderating majority of Hindus should unanimously and whole-heartedly elect a Musalman as its President. That fact by itself would be an earnest of the Hindu desire for such unity. And of all the Musalman nationalists, there is no Musalman more respected than Dr. Ansari by the Musalmans in general. It is therefore, in my opinion, in every way desirable, that Dr. Ansari should guide the National Congress during the coming year. For it is not merely the passing of a scheme that is wanted, but a proper working of it is, perhaps, more necessary than its acceptance by the two parties. And assuming that a scheme acceptable to both is passed, ceaseless watch will be required during the coming year as to its operation. Dr. Ansari is the most fitted for this work. I hope, therefore, that all the provinces will unanimously recommend Dr. Ansari's name for the highest honour that is in the gift of the National Assembly.

DR. ANNIE BESANT

TO BE CHAIRMAN OF CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE?

MADRAS, July 20.

A section of the local Congressmen are understood to be inclined to favour the election of Dr. Annie Besant as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming National Congress at Madras.—A. P.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR JUNE.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The figures for India's foreign sea-borne trade in June, 1927, show that the total imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 18,52 lakhs and total exports, including re-exports, to Rs. 22.78 lakhs. Net imports of private treasure during the month amohnted to Rs. 3.61 lakhs, and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 86 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of remittance of funds was minus Rs. 382 lakhs —A. P.

BLACKETT THREATENS WAR.

SHAREHOLDERS' BANK OR NO BANK.

SHOULD LEGISLATURE ELECT DIRECTORS?

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN JOINT COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

"It will have now to be war to the bitter end. It shall be either a Shareholder's Bank or no Reserve Bank at all. I had warned the Committee against pressing Government too far. I have gone to the farthest limit to meet your wishes. I submitted a scheme of control. Mr. McWatters submitted another scheme of control which went farther than mine, which I would have been willing to consider. Now that you have rejected all my advances and carried your scheme and shown no inclination to deal with me, in a reasonable spirit I make it perfectly clear that I withdraw all my schemes of control on the basis of a State Bank and I shall press for a Shareholders' Bank in the Assembly. If I do not carry my point, I shall withdraw the Bill."

To this effect Sir Basil Blackett is reported to have declared when the Committee on reassembling after lunch divided on the issue whether the Legislatures shall have the right of the election of the directors, and carried it by 13 to 12 votes. All members of the popular party and Sir Manmohandas Ramji voting in the affirmative.

The oppositionists intimated their inability to accept Mr. McWatters' scheme, as they considered that the question of right of the Legislature to elect the Directors involved a vital principle which they cannot depart from. They also pointed out that in Mr. McWatters' scheme three directors provided to be elected by the Joint Stock Companies would result in the election of Europeans, instead of Indians, as out of 5,400 Joint Stock Companies, only 1,200 were Indian, owing to the rarity of the Indian habit of registering themselves under the Companies Act. After the Committee had voted in favour of the Legislatures having the right to elect directors, Pandit Malaviya's scheme as presented on Wednesday was put to vote.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan moved that three at least of the Board shall be Muslims. He was supported by eight votes of which four were Muslim and four Hindu; but was defeated.

The Committee adopted Pt. Malaviya's scheme "en bloc" by 13 to 12 votes on which Sir Basil Blackett made the remarks attributed to him.

The Committee next considered the remaining sections of the Reserve Bank Bill, and adopted them without material alterations and proceeded to consider the agreement with the Imperial Bank. The Committee rose after preliminary discussion.

SURPRISING DEVELOPMENT.

Surprising development is reported at to-day's meeting of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill. The Committee had reached the breaking point in regard to those provisions in the Government's scheme of control which related to nomination of four Directors in addition to the Governor and the Deputy Governor by the Governor-General-in-Council, two out of the four representing agricultural interests and election of three Directors by the commercial communities of Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The point on which the opposing groups in the Committee had been unable to agree all along has been in regard to the claim by Government to nominate four Directors and the commercial electorates, which, it was stated, would result in return of a majority of Europeans, if not all three. Government resisted all along the claim of the oppositionists for representation of the Legislatures on the electors.

Yesterday it is understood Government spokesmen suggested that if the Opposition did not agree to the Government scheme, Sir Basil Blackett would either withdraw the Bill or revive on an intensive scale the struggle for adoption of Shareholders' Bank scheme by the Central Legislature. Conversations were carried on amongst members belonging to both the groups till late yesterday night and renewed in the morning, but no agreement was reported to have been reached till eleven when the Committee was due to meet. The Muslim members, it is understood, had agreed to support any scheme which provided for the appointment of two Muslims at least on the Board. It was thought that Government would secure Muslim votes at that price and the oppositionists were not agreed as to whether or not Muslim votes should be secured at the cost of introduction of the communal principle in the Bill.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

As soon as the Committee assembled, Mr. McWatters, it is said, put forward the scheme under which the Governor and the Deputy Governor of whom one shall be an Indian nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council, as adopted by the Committee yesterday, two more shall be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council but who shall be Indians and three Directors shall be elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and three directors shall be elected by the Federations of Indian Chambers and three shall be elected by the Joint Stock Companies with prescribed

(Continued on page 11.)

"SAK" LEAVES NURSING HOME.

BUT TO UNDERGO ANOTHER OPERATION.

LONDON, July 21.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala is making good progress. He is leaving the Nursing Home to-day but will have another operation when he is stronger.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

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LEGISLATION IN BURMA.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OFFICIAL BLOC.

PEOPLE'S PARTY'S CABLE TO VICEROY.

RANGOON, July 20.

The leaders of the People's Party in the Burma Legislative Council have sent the following telegram to the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India and the Labour Party in Parliament:

The 'People' Party in Burma Legislative Council consisting of 4 elected members walked out of the Council during recent session as a protest against undue advantage taken by Government with the official bloc and the unsatisfactory manner in which they have worked the Reforms during the second Council. Copies of the statement in the Council and the party's manifesto will follow.

In the telegram to the Viceroy, the Party also begs His Excellency not to give his assent to the Village and Whipping Acts Amendment Bills which are described as "highly reactionary and objectionable."—A. P.

THE BENGAL BORSTAL BILL

STATEMENT OF AIMS AND OBJECTS.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Bengal Borstal Bill, with the statement of objects and reasons, has been published. The object of the Bill is to provide for the detention of adolescent offenders in special institutions, in which they will be given industrial training and other instruction and subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce to their reformation. The Bill is intended to empower certain classes of courts to pass orders detaining

SIR AUSTEN TO ACT AS PREMIER.

DURING BALDWIN'S ABSENCE IN CANADA.

LONDON, July 20.

An official announcement says that Sir Austen Chamberlain will act as Prime Minister during Mr. Baldwin's absence in Canada.—Reuter.

adolescent offenders in Borstal schools for a term of not less than two years, instead of sentencing them in the ordinary way to imprisonment. Provision is made, subject to rules made by the Local Government, for the transfer to Borstal schools of adolescent offenders, whether convicted before or after the passing of the Act. A system of conditional release on license is also introduced.—A. P.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

NO NEW AGREEMENT TO BE CONCLUDED NOW.

LONDON, July 21.

Rugby.—Sir Austen Chamberlain was asked in Parliament whether any negotiations were proceeding with the Egyptian Government regarding the four reserve points. He replied that he had naturally taken advantage of the presence in this country of Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, to discuss the Anglo-Egyptian relations with him, but it was not Sarwat's intention or his own to conclude any new agreement during this visit.—B. O. W.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER ATTACKED.

OFFICERS SHOT AND BOOTY CARRIED AWAY.

LONDON, July 21.

Hongkong.—The Norwegian steamer "Solviken" from Hongkong to Saigon was attacked by pirates disguised as passengers who fell on the officers and shot down and seriously wounded the Captain. The Second Officer grappled with two of the pirates, but he was shot on the arm and was overpowered.

Speaking fluent English, the leader of the pirates ordered the Chief Officer on pain of death to steer to Bais Bay where two boxes of gold bars and passengers' belongings were removed. The pirates also carried off the ship's Chinese compradore and six Chinese passengers.—Reuter.

"The Statesman" understands that Justice Sir Edward Greaves, whose leave expires on 22nd August next, has resigned his office of judgeship of the Calcutta High Court, with effect from that date. He has been a Judge of the High Court since 1914.

Mr. A. H. Ley, a member of the Public Services Commission, arrived at Government House, Rajkot on Wednesday morning.

A STEAMER IN DISTRESS

SINKING NEAR MANGALORE

S. O. S. RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

A radio S. O. S. message to the Bombay Port Officer on Thursday states that S. S. "Homestead" is in danger having been captured in the monsoon storm and is sinking somewhere near Mangalore.

The Agents of this ship are Messrs. Lionel Edwards and Co. A later message stated that S.S. "Anghvan" had sighted the steamer in distress. The authorities of the Bombay R. I. M. are waiting for further message and if any assistance is required would send S.S. "Lawrence" which is kept in readiness for despatch immediately.

STEAMERS GO TO RESCUE.

The s.s. "Homestead" is an American cargo ship with 37 passengers. The position given in the message was 12.30 north and 72.50 longitude east which is about 120 miles of Malabar coast and 20 miles west of Mangalore.

A later message stated that the ship's pumps were choked and the master of the ship was trying to anchor it in five fathoms of water. Another message from the sinking ship said that the fires of the boilers were out as pumps were choked with water. No. 1 hold was full of water and No. 2 hold had 12 feet of water and was filling. Several steamers in close proximity are rushing to the rescue of the "Homestead" among whom are also s.s. "Khandala", "Indus Maru" and s.s. "Malkatta".

The Director of R.I.M. has also ordered R.I.M. "Lawrence" to go to the rescue of "Homestead". The "Homestead" left Calcutta on July 12th and was on her way to Bombay. Her gross tonnage is 6,629 under the commandership of Captain Chapman.

DEATH OF KHAN SAHEB F. F. MUNSHI

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

Khan Saheb F. F. Munshi, a leading citizen of Ahmedabad, died early this morning. The deceased was an agent of the Islam Match Manufacturing Company Ltd., in which industry he was considered a pioneer. He was a municipal councillor and received the title of Khan Saheb only this year.—Free Press.

12 LAKHS MISAPPROPRIATED?

AHMEDABAD MILL AGENTIN TROUBLE.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

An extraordinary warrant was issued at Baroda against Sheth Naginlal Maganlal, Agent of the Whittle Spinning Mill of Broach on a complaint filed by the official liquidator of that mill of having misappropriated 12 lakhs of rupees.

Sheth Maganlal thereupon voluntarily surrendered and applied for bail to the City Magistrate who ordered his release on his furnishing personal security of one lakh of rupees and four sureties of twenty-five thousand rupees each.—A. P.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR FIRING

EVIDENCE IN MADRAS LABOUR ENQUIRY.

MADRAS, July 21.

"I have said at the Magisterial eiquiry that there was no justification for firing and that more pacificatory methods should have been adopted before resorting to it" said Sergeant Goodwin giving evidence to-day at the resumed hearing of the case against the BoOoCo strikers.

Cross examined he defined what he meant by "more pacificatory" methods. He said he meant that warning should have been given to the crowd before firing. Continuing Mr. Goodwin stated that when strikers threw stones the party of Anglo-Indians accompanying Mr. Black, Installation Manager, retaliated with stones. Witness was hit on his kidney and he staggered a few yards. Mr. Goodwin also deposed h ewas armed with a revolver, but did not use it.

The hearing was then adjourned.—A. P.

NANKING'S DEMANDS.

BRITAIN MUST RESIST.

"A BREACH OF TREATIES."

LONDON, July 20.

Sir Henry Pollock, the Senior un-Official Councillor of Hongkong who returns to Hongkong in November, expressed the opinion in an interview with Reuter that it was imperative that the British Government should resist the taxation demands of the Nanking Government which were a breach of treaties. He said these recent demands were a natural sequel to the prolonged and unresisted anti-treaty boycott by Canton and Hongkong which had enriched its promoters, yet by a lying propaganda, it was represented throughout the world as an unselfish and patriotic movement. Sir H. Pollock repudiated apparently the prevalent idea that the British and Chinese interests in the Far East were mutually opposed, and declared that if Nanking's demands were not resisted other local Chinese authorities would make similar disastrous exactions on foreign trade, devoting the funds thus obtained, to more intensive civil warfare.—Reuter's Special.

BREEZE IN MADRAS CORPORATION.

PRESIDENT THREATENS TO DISSOLVE MEETING.

MADRAS, July 20.

There was a lively passage-at-arms at tonight's meeting of the Madras Corporation. Dr. Rama Kamath drew the attention of the President to a member who was standing at the edge of a row of seats provided for members and said it was "disgraceful" that members should do so to prevent a quorum being formed.

The President thereupon observed:—You are not right, Mr. Kamath.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Syed, M.L.C., a Congress Councillor, interrupting, said:—It is not unparliamentary to use the word "disgraceful."

The President retorted:—You are not to decide whether it is parliamentary or unparliamentary.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Syed:—I have a duty to perform and must point out errors when the President errs. I demand my right.

The President:—Your interruption is uncalled for. If you still persist, I will dissolve the meeting.

The debate was then resumed.

The Corporation adopted a resolution sanctioning the establishment of an extra Health Staff for a period of two months and the purchase of bulls and carts and decided to open special dispensaries in every division as preventive steps against cholera.

The Health Officer in a statement said that seventeen cases had so far been reported, eight proving fatal.—A. P.

WORTH COPYING.

A special correspondent of the "Khilafat Daily" writes from Constantinople under date 15th June:—

"The Indian papers which are wont to inflaming the Hindus and Muslims against each other will receive the following news with great surprise: 'It has become a practice in Turkey that all the newspapers close their offices on the occasion of "Id Beirum" (Bakri-Id) for three days. On these three days the Red Crescent Society issues daily a Bulletin which contains news only. As no other papers are issued, the Society is able to make a very large profit out of the sale of these Bulletins. The Society spends this profit in helping the poverty-stricken and homeless Turks. This time the Society could send 11500 Turkish sovereigns to Moscow out of the profits it made on the last Bakri-Id. This sum will be spent in bringing over the 237 Turkish war prisoners which are still in Russia. 10,000 sovereigns more are to be spent for bringing back Turkish war prisoners from Mesapotamia, Syria and Palestine.'

Generally what our papers do on such occasions is to issue special numbers and to sell them at high prices. Is there not an example set up by the Turkish Press which we can follow? This would not only help some of our charitable institutions but may also result in lessening our differences which are generally at their height on such occasions."

MR. MODY HITS BACK

SIR BASIL'S ARGUMENTS REFUTED

CASE FOR PROTECTION OF COTTON INDUSTRY.

BOMBAY, July 21.

In a statement to the Associated Press on the speech made by Sir Basil Blackett in reply to the address of the Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, said that he took strong exception to some of the statements made by the Hon. the Finance Member.

"The contention that the imposition of a tariff necessarily hits the consumer may seem very plausible," observed Mr. Mody, "and may even, taken as an abstract economic propposition, be regarded as unexceptionable; but applied to the present circumstances of the textile industry, the statement is misleading and is not in accord with the findings of the Tariff Board.

"Speaking of the possible effects on the consumer of the imposition of an additional import duty, the Tariff Board state that the extent of the rise in prices would depend on the extent to which it corrects the unfair advantage enjoyed by foreign competitors. The conclusions of the Tariff Board is from the point of view of the consumer, therefore, the imposition of a deferential duty against unfair competition merely hastens the rise in prices, which would in any event be brought about by the play of normal economic forces.

"It will thus be seen that Sir Basil Blackett has indulged in a theoretical generalisation which is calculated to prejudice a fair and impartial consideration of the issues involved.

"In any event, I maintain that the interests of the consumer, for which so much solicitude is being shown at the present moment, are certainly not going to be advanced by the progressive deterioration of the position of the greatest national industry in the country.

"In another place, the Finance Member talked of industries and interests which seemed to think that their profits were not as high as they would wish them to be. If the reference is to the Textile Industry of the country, I have only to say that the facts are writ large in the pages of the Tariff Board Report, and if there are still any people who think that we are clamouring merely because the conditions of the boom period have vanished, they must be living in a paradise of their own. As the Tariff Board have found, 'a great industry is in a serious condition,' and if the Government of India fail to come to its rescue, taking refuge behind theoretical considerations, they will have dealt a blow at the best interests of India."—A. P.

DR. MOONJE UNDERGOES OPERATION.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

NAGPUR, July 21.

Dr. B. S. Moonje underwent X-ray operation and it was found that there was no fracture of ribs or any other serious injury. Doctors state that there is no caust for anxiety.

Dr. Moonje has received several telegraphic enquiries about the condition of his health. He is thankful to all friends who had addressed him.—Free Press.

BENGAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Government of Bengal, in a resolution of the Political Department reviewing the police administration in the town of Calcutta and suburbs, states that in spite of the unprecedentedly high figures against murder and rioting there was a decrease in the total number of cognisable cases reported to the police. A gratifying feature is the continued decrease in the number of cases of robbery, burglary and theft. The rapidly growing bitterness of relations between the two largest sections of the community noticed in the reports for 1924 and 1925 culminated in a violent outburst of communal rioting in three well-marked phases in April and July. The resources of the police were not sufficient to enable them to cope with the situation, and military aid had to be called in.—A. P.

CABINET MEETS.

CONSIDERS GENEVA AFFAIRS.

NO FEAR OF BREAKDOWN?

LONDON, July 20.

The Cabinet met to-day when the Ministers formally bade farewell to Mr. Baldwin prior to his departure for Canada. The King had a lengthy conversation with Mr. Baldwin at the Palace as regards his trip to Canada.

A special meeting of the Cabinet is being held to-night in connection with the recall of Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil from Geneva. Well-informed circles in London declare emphatically that there is no question of a breakdown at Geneva. It is pointed out that conversations have got further than before, and justify the continuance of negotiations. A sort of compromise has been reached by mutual concessions and this is now being considered by the American Government. Hence, the period of marking time at Geneva, was opportune for Mr. Baldwin's conferring with Mr. Bridgeman personally.

Geneva.—The news of the recall of Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil came like a bolt from the blue. It is expected that the situation will take decisive turn when they return.—Reuter.

CONVICTION OF EDITOR OF "ATMA SAKTI"

APPEAL DISMISSED.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose and Mr. Justice Gregory in an appeal preferred by Gopal Lal Sanyal and another, Editor and Printer respectively of a vernacular paper "Atma Sakti" who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who sentenced the Editor to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 and the Printer to a fine of Rs. 100. Mr. Justice Ghose asked whether the Editor was prepared to express his regret for one objectionable passage in the article. The Editor having expressed inability to accept the suggestion Mr. Justice Ghose delivered judgment dismissing the appeal.—A. P.

Paris.—Following the Senate's adjournment of the question of the necessary vote of credit, the French Olympic Committee has decided that France shall not participate in Amsterdam Games. Moreover, the Federation of Sports Associations has decided to prohibit members from in any way assisting in the organisation of games.—Reuter's Special.

"END THIS UNPLEASANT AFFAIR"

DON'T DEMAND JUSTICE SINGH'S RESIGNATION

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

DELHI, July 21.

In a statement issued by Maulana Muhammad Ali, he calls upon the Mussalmans to observe 22nd July, not as the High Court Day as announced, but as a day of special prayer, so that this unpleasant affair may end very soon. He calls upon Muslims to pass resolutions urging His Excellency the Viceroy to promulgate an ordinance in order to take immediate steps, either to have the judgment of Mr. Justice Dulip Singh reversed, or to amend the law so that all scurrilous attacks on religious leaders might be made impossible.

Proceeding, Maulana Muhammad Ali says that the resolutions passed on the Special Prayer Day should not demand the resignation of Mr. Justice Dulip Singh or of any other judge of the Punjab High Court. He is of the opinion further, that Muslims must not rest satisfied merely with any rulings of High Court Divisional Benches that such insults offered to sacred and religious leaders are capable of promoting hatred and enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

He says that Muslims want a direct and a definite law which may be binding on all judges, and not a mere ruling which a judge may accept or reject at his discretion. Muslims do not want, the Maulana goes on, insults to their Holy Prophets to be recognised in a round about manner, as offence, only because it may be so capable of offending Muslims as to make them hate non-Muslims and to disturb peace.—Free Press.

SHEIK OF MOHOMERRAH.

RESTORATION OF LIBERTY & TERRITORY

HOPE OF EARLY SOLUTION?

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to an enquiry by Mr. Cazalet about the restoration of liberty and territory to the Sheik of Mohomerrah, Sir A. Chamberlain said that the British Government had repeatedly urged Persia to put into practice her frequent categorical assurances that the Sheik's affairs would be justly and equitably settled. Negotiations between the Sheik and Persia were reported to be still proceeding, and the British Government earnestly trusted that a solution of the long outstanding question would be found without further delay in accordance with the assurances from the Persian Government as regards the way in which the Sheik was to be treated.—Reuter.

RECRUITMENT TO ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S REPLY TO BHANDARI DEPUTATION

POONA, July 21.

A Deputation consisting of Messrs. Surve, Bole and others waited to-day, upon H. E. the Commander-Chief in connection with the recruitment of Bhandaris to the Royal Indian Navy. It is understood that His Excellency in reply to the deputation said that Bhandaris should appear for competitive examinations for selecting recruits. Regarding enlistment in the army, it was not possible to grant their request

DR. TAGORE IN SINGAPORE

STAYS AS GUEST OF GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore has reached Singapore where he is staying as guest of the Governor.—Free Press.

owing to reduction in the strength of forces.—A. P.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE'S MOVE.

LONDON, July 21.

The Diplomatic Conference to seek convention for the prohibition of import restrictions was foreshadowed by Major Sir P. Cunliffe Lister in the House of Commons during a debate on the Board of Trade vote. Rt. Hon. Runciman drew attention to the resolution of the Geneva Economic Conference in favour of reduction of tariffs and inquired as to British policy in the matter. Major Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister said that he welcomed wholeheartedly any further effort to trade transport. We had made seventeen commercial treaties since the war embodying the most favoured nation clauses and in the projected diplomatic conference we should be in the forefront.—Reuter's Special.

"RANGILA RASUL" PUBLICATION.

ARTHOR'S ASSURANCE TO PT. MALAVIYA.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

"The Englishman" understands that in order to allay the present tension in the Punjab, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya approached the author of the "Rangila Rasul" and asked him to take steps to stop its publication. The latter is reported to have given an assurance to Panditji that he would not have another edition of the pamphlet published.—Free Press.

BENGAL TO RECEIVE 1/2 CRORE?

A GROUNDLESS STATEMENT, SAYS SIR BASIL

CALCUTTA, July 20.

It is understood Sir Basil Blackett, who met the committee of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce yesterday made an important announcement with regard to the statement given currency to by "The Englishman" that the Central Government were going to make over to Bengal half a crore from the Income Tax.

Sir Basil said this news had no foundation.—Free Press.

COMMUNAL RECONCILIATION AT BENARES.

AGREEMENT FILED IN COURT.

BENARES, July 20.

An agreement signed by Hindus and Mussalmans in connection with the riot case proceeding in the court of the City Magistrate was filed yesterday. The accused in the case are a number of Mohamedans charged under sections 147 and 442.

The prosecution case was that according to the usual practice of Hindus some of them were reciting verses from Ramayana in a temple in Mohalla Bhulotan on Monday night which coincided with the tenth of Mohurrum when some Mohamadans asked them to stop it. Hindus refused, and hence the Muslims entered the temple and abused and assaulted them with lathis.

In this connection certain Hindu and Mussalman citizens made an effort of reconiliation and seven influentiar Hindus and Mohamadans of Benares were appointed arbitrators to settle the matter. As a result of their decision the agreement was signed and filed in the court. In the agreement the Muslims have expressed their sorrow at their actions and have pledged not to commit such mischief in future. They have further agreed to pay Hindus Rs. 50 as fine, which amount was raised to Rs. 500 by the court. This sum will be spent in connection with a well.

The City Magistrate has applied to Government for permission to withdraw the case against the accustd. Case has been adjourned to August 4.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN BARISAL.

POSTERS OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES HUNG UP.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal arrived at Barisal on Tuesday night. On Thursday morning a durbar was held at the Zilla School when his Excellency received addresses from the District Board Municipality, the Landholders' Association and the Anjuman and National Liberal Federation.—Free Press.

BARISAL, July 20.

As a result of the public meeting, held yesterday, posters with the motos "Barisal Groaning Under the Punitive Tax," political Prisoners' Unlawful Detention, "The Blood of Kukkati," etc., were hung up on the route of the Governor when he went to received the Municipal addresses at a special Durbar.—Free Press

CALCUTTA CORPORATION AND BENGAL NATIONAL BANK.

COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO DEPOSIT MONEY AFFAIRS.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

A Special Committee of ten members was appointed by the Calcutta Corporation, at their meeting to-day, to inquire into and report within a month upon the question relating to the deposit of the Corporation money in the Bengal National Bank.

During the discussion several Councillors challenged the attitude taken up by the Corparation counsel in the application for winding up the Bank. The Corporation further authorised the Speical Committee to go into the question of the attitude the Corporation should take in the case now pending at the High Court.

Mr. A. C. Bannerjee who moved the resolution, said that the ratepayers of Calcutta had a right to know how the officers of the Corporation inspite of the knowledge of the shaky condition of the Bank deposited Rs. 250,000 of the Corporation money in that Bank. They did not know how much of that money the Corporation would get back. There should be a sifting enquiry into the matter as to who was to blame.—Free Press.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

The following will constitute the special Committee Rai Bahadur Ramtaran Baneriee, Mr. Razzaque, Lt. B. P. Singh Roy, Mr. S. M. Basu, Mr G. C. Boral, Rai Bahadur Dr. Hanedhone, Dutt, Mr S. K. Bssu, Mr. Campbell Forrester, Mr. P. D. Hiartsangke and Mr. A. C. Banerjee.—A. P.

EDUCATION THROUGH FILM PROPAGANDA.

BOMBAY, July 20.

The potentialities of agricultural education throught the films are described in a memorandum prepared by the Chief Publicity Officer to the Railway Board and submitted to His Efeellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, both of whom have expressed interest and appreciation. The memorandum sets out the firm activities undertaken by the Board at present and the probable line of future development.—A. P.

You Insure Your Properties

BUT

ARE YOU DOING IT WITH

Indian Insurance Companies?

THE LOT OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

(Continued from Page 6.)

their own representatives form a substantial bloc in the new legislatures. They think that when in these days vast strides are being made in the Colonies and other countries whose produce compete with theirs, they also should be placed in a position whereby they would be able to meet this competition in the markets of the world and lastly they consider it fair and just that they being the most important tax payers, should be now equitably treated as their burdens have greatly been increased by the indirect taxes not contemplated when the revenue system was established in its present form and that the country cannot afford to burn its agricultural candle at both ends, and thus allow its agricultural population to be exploited without any adequate relief or concession in return.

WHAT THE AGRICULTURISTS WANT.

In comparison with the agrarian policy of other countries the demand of the agriculturists for a permanent limitation of their burden is the least they can make and even the slight concession involved in this demand will not be without its beneficial effects on the agricultural industry. The immense mortgage debts of the agriculturists will be considerably reduced and cheap capital will be attracted to this industry. Certainty of tenure will free the agriculturist from his present serfdom and make him a free man. The various harassments to which he is often subjected by the authorities will cease. The gross produce per acre which has been slowly but surely diminishing since the last half a century will be increased considerably if not actually brought to the level of American and other civilized countries and it will give stability to the Land Revenue itself. The Government too will greatly benefit by increase in the indirect revenues and by a considerable saving and economy in the Revenue Department, the expenditure on which is over a crore and fifty lacs. The annual productive wealth of the country being thus increased will energize the trade and industry of the country and the export and import interests will have their full share of the benefits. Briefly stated the demands of the agricultural population are as follows: (a) the increase in their assessments based on the abnormal war conditions should be removed and full compensation should be given on account of the frequent famines during the last thirty years, (b) all cesses or taxes absorbed in the assessments should be remitted and the dry crop rates alone should be levied in those areas where dry crop lands preponderate over the wet lands and (c) the assessments thus arrived at should be made permanent.

(To be continued).

"PRATAP" CASE.

LAHORE, July 20.

Hearing was resumed to-day in the security proceedings under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code against Nanak Chand Naz, Editor of "Pratap". Lahore, in the court of Mr. Phailbus, City Magistrate. Two more prosecution witnesses were examined. Mr. Allah War, Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Commissioners Office produced the declaration of Nanak Chand Naz as editor printer and publisher.

Cross-examined witness said that there was no rule within hi sknowledge which made it imperative to file a declaration that one had ceased to be printer and publisher. The second witness Mr. Munawar Sherdil, advocate deposed to having read the alleged offending article headed "Ordnance K aKhabat." Immediately on reading the article the witness went to JamiatulUlema meeting at the house of Main Abdul Aziz, Barrister, but he did not go to any police executive or judicial officer. Th chearing was adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST "SIYASAT."

LAHORE, July 20.

Mirza Medhi Hussain, Magistrate, First Class, Lahore has filed a suit for alleged defamation against Syed Habib the Editor of "Siyasat" and his brother Syed Inmayat. Bailable warrant with bail of Rs. 5,000 each under section 500 I. P. C. were served on both by the police. Hearing has been fixed for July 29th.—A. P.

FREE PASSES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It has been the practice of the Indian Railways to grant either free passes or concession tickets to railway servants to visit places of interest or go on a pilgrimage to sacred cities in India twice a year. This concession has been greatly appreciated by the railway servants.

Now, as the G.I.P. Railway has been managed by the State, a question naturally arises why should the Government servants serving in other than Railway Department who have put in long and most loyal service, not get the benefit of this concession especially at the retiring time to go on a pilgrimage. Will the Government servants of other Departments rise to the occasion and claim the privilege enjoyed by their brethren in the Railway Department?—Yours, etc.

S. S. S.

Kalyan, July 20.

COUNCIL OVERRULES CORPORATION.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Local Board had sufficient control over its executive.

"A RETROGADE STEP."

Mr. K. F. Nariman contributed to the general debate a very bright and telling speech. He said so far as Local Self-Government was concerned they had to take every step towards democracy. The question was whether the clause under discussion gave more powers to the Local Board or to the individual who was likely to be under the influence of the Government. To his mind the clause appeared to be a retrograde step. Who was more under the control of people, a President or a Chief Officer?

DUAL RESPONSIBILITY WOULD NOT WORK WELL.

Mr. Nariman argued that the President was an elected officer responsible to the public. Government had nothing to do with his appointment. The dual responsibility would not work well. Even Dyarchy had proved to be a dismal failure. He asked the Minister to explain how pitiable their condition was owing to the dual responsibility.

Rao Bahadur Kale supported the clause.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

In his reply Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulah said that the Chief Officer was selected by the Local Board. Government only gave their sanction to the appointment. He challenged the House to point out a single instance where the recommendation of the Board was not accepted by the Government.

The clause 13 was then put to vote. In the division that followed 52 voted for the clause and 32 against. The clause was declared to stand as the part of the Bill.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The final clause of the Local Boards Bill elicited pointed criticism at the hands of the opposition benches. Mr. Nariman spoke against the clause while, Mr. J. B. Petit supported it. The clause refers to the acquisition of land by the Government for the Local Boards. Rao Bahadur Kale held that the clause was superfluous. According to Mr. Deshpande of Satara the clause had been intentionally inserted and it ought to be deleted in the interests of Local Boards.

The clause 14 was carried when put to vote. Mr. Swaminarayan pressed the point to a division. 52 members voted for the clause and 32 against.

LOCAL BOARDS BILL CARRIED.

The Local Boards Bill was read for the third time and carried.

AMENDING IMROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER ACT.

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatuliah then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act 1925. The new Bill purports to repeal Section 19 of the existing Act and makes some additions to Section 66. Section 19 of the Act refers to the fees to be paid in respect of meetings of the Improvements Committee. Clause 2 of the Bill repeals that section and gives effect to the resolution of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, that no fees be paid for the meetings. Clause 3 of the Bill makes further provision regarding pending references. The Transfer Act of 1925 provides that the Tribunal of Appeal shall cease to function 18 months after the date that Act comes into operation. The Act came into operation on the 31st March 1926 and the stipulated period expires on 30th September 1927. It is not, however, possible for all references made to the tribunal to be disposed of before that date.

The new Bill provides that after the expiry of the period, all references pending befor ethe tribunal shall be transferred to the Hough Court on its original side. Of course the appeals will be to the High Court on its appellate side.

Speaking on the Bill the Minister for Local Self-Government informed the House that the Board of Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay has passed a resolution that no fees should be paid in respect of meetings of the Improvements Committee. The Board had asked the Government to pass legislation to give effect to their resolution. It was in pursuance of the Boards' request that the present Bill was drafted. The speaker further stated that he had again received a telegram from the Board telling that the old resolution was rescinded. The Minister for Local Self-Government pointed out that the Board of Trustees had gone back on their old resolution. He was, however, inclined to go by the old resolution and move the first reading of the Bill.

In an informative speech Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lalji supported the Bill. He said he knew that some movement was afoot to get the old resolution rescinded. The speaker further argued that where public interests were concerned, it was the duty of the Government to consider the case on its merits and not be led away by the recommendations of the Board.

Mr. Ginwala supported the Bill and related his own experience of earlier days of the Board. He saw no necessity of giving any renumeration to public servants for doing public duties.

AN UNTENABLE ARGUMENT.

It was Mr. Nariman's turn once more to subscribe solid and cogent arguments to the general debate on the Bill. Mr. Nariman contended that the Minister for Local Sef-Government had not given his whole mind. He had left the question entirely to the House. The speaker held that the standard of public service would be lowered down if remuneration were paid for the public services rendered Moral standard of public service would be reduced to the level of Government service, if payments were made to public servants. The argument that poor public servants were deprived of their lawful remuneration was simply untenable. Mr. Nariman would assure the House that poor citizens were more willing to sacrifice their interests for the public cause than the well to do classes. The speaker asked the House where they were going to stop if they once introduced the pernicious principles of making payments for public services rendered to the community. Why should not the members of the Corporation be paid if the members of the Improvement Committee could demand payments?

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

Sir Gulam Hussein assured the House that the Government would consider all questions on their merits. He was glad Mr. Nariman had at last found something good in the Government. The first reading of the Bill was then put to vote and declared carried.

Sir Gulam Hussein then moved the second reading of the Bill.

RICH MEN COMING IN THE WAY OF POOR.

A formidable opposition to the second reading of the Improvement Trust Bill came as was expected from Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar who opposed the Bill on the grounds of principle. Sir Vasantrao pointed out that the Bill was introduced to give effect to the resolution of the Board of Trustees. Why not then give effect to the second resolution of the Board that had rescinded the first resolution? If the members of the Standing Committee were to be paid fees for attending the meetings way not the membersof the Improvements Committee? The work of the Improvements Committee was certainly more arduous than the work of the Standing Committee. Why were Government paying fees to the members of the Port Trust? If the Government stopped the fees of the Port Trust, the speaker would support the Bill under discussion Sir Vasantrao then informed the House that the old resolution was passed in the meeting of the Improvement Trust when the House was very thin, while the new resolution rescinding the old resolution was carried when the House was quite full.

Concluding Sir Vasantrao moved that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Narayandas Bechar opposed the motion asking reference of the Bill to the Select Committee.

Mr. S. K. Bole remarked that rich men were coming in the way of the poor men by occupying the privileged seats on the Improvements Committee.

Mr. J. B. Petit would like to take an impartial view of the situation. The House must take human nature as it was. The old resolution was rescinded by the Improvement Board and the House had to consider the new point of view of the Board. Mr. Petit supported the motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee Personally he was for the abolition of fees.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

Sir Gulam Hussein explained that the only point for consideration was whether the fees should be paid or not. In his opinion it was not necessary to send the Bill to the Select Committee.

Sir Vasantrao's motion to refer the Bill to the Committee was lost when put to vote

The second reading of the Bill was carried by an overwhelming majority. The Bill was then voted clause by clause.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. R. S. Asavale of Bombay moved an amendment that purported that fees should be paid to those members whose yearly income assessable to income tax was below Rs. 5,000. There was a heated debate on the amendment which was lost when put to vote.

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved an amendment to the third clause of the Bill. The amendment stated that all moneys, securities and other properties and all papers, documents, vouchers, books, records and proceedings when so transferred would be dealt with or disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side, in the same manner and to the same extent as by the tribunal. The amendment was carried and incorporated in to the Bill.

The final reading of the Bill was then carried by an overwhelming majority. The house then rose for the day amidst scenes of jubilation.

"FLAME OF THE FOREST."

A THRILLING INDIAN NOVEL

TO BE PUBLISHED FROM THIS SATURDAY.

"Flame of the Forest," an Indianstory of absorbing interest by Alice Eustace, well-known writer of "The Make-Believe Lover" and "Cloistered Virtue" will be published every Wednesday andSaturday in the illustrated supplement of the "Bombay Chronicle." It is a storyinspired by sincerity of thought and purpose, and written with a real gift for suggesting atmosphere and for deftly weaving the intricate web of a fine romance. The interest is so gripping that after having once begun no readerwill be inclined to leave it till he or she has read it to the end. Do not missyour copy of "The Chronicle."

The story will be published from Saturday, the 23rd instant.

BUSINESS BEFORE COUNCIL.

12 OFFICIAL AND 12 NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, July 21.

Much of the time of the Council is being taken up by the Government members for the discussion of their own Bills. Government have tabled 12 bills, 3 of which have already been disposed of. The Local Boards Bill alone has taken up full two days and yet it has not gone through its final stage.

The leader of the House has given an undertaking that two bills namely a bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code and a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 will not b moved during this session. Presumably the latter Bill must have been shelved for the time being in deference to the wishes of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. There are, however, seven Government Bills yet to be moved and they will exhaust not less than a week. A good deal of heated controversy is expected on the Cotton Markets Act, and the University Bills.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

The non-official members have tabled 12 Bills, most of which will be hotly debated. There are two bills to amend the President's Salary Act and a stormy debate is expected on them. There are nearly 50 resolutions tabled by non-Official members, but most of them will have to be carried over to the next session.

Rao Bahadur Kale's resolution embodying the desirability and urgency of adopting the principle of joint electorates in the legislatures stands no chance of discussion during this session, since, unfortunately, it has got a back number in the ballot. The session is expected to be unduly protracted.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED.

MR. SHETH'S RESOLUTION ON VIRAMGAM CORDON.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 21.

It is now understood on good authority that Mr. Amritlal Sheth's motion for the adjournment of the House, to consider the question of the reimposition of Viramgam cordon was disallowed on the grounds that the matter was not of so recent an occurrence as to make it impossible for Mr. Sheth to table a resolution on it.

The President held that there was enough time for Mr. Sheth to send in a resolution in the supplementary list. The adjournment motion having been disallowed, Mr. Sheth has tabled a resolution. It is likely that the matter being of urgent importance the resolution will be given priority, which the mover has applied for it. If the priority is not granted them there are very few chance for resolution to come up during this session.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY LAW AMENDMENT.

TOUGH FIGHT ANTICIPATED

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, July 21.

It is now becoming increasingly evident that there will be a tough fight on the Act to amend the Law relating to the University of Bombay. Brisk canvassing was going on this morning in the Council Hall to secure votes for particular views on the matter. It was transpired that the Muslims and non-Brahmins will ask separate representation on the Senate of the University.

Government, however, are not inclined to admit of any communal considerations in reforming the University Law. The new Act as it stands has provided for a very wide and popular representation. It is quite likely that the bill after its first reading will go to the Select Committee.

TAKE TO INDUSTRY, NOT AGRICULTURE

SIR. M. VISWESWARAYA'S ADVICE

BANGALORE, July 19.

Quite a monster meeting of Mysore citizens and students greeted Sir M. Viveswaraya, the Engineering Wizard of Mysore, as he addressed them to-day under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce on what he called "Mission of a prosperous Mysore."

Mr. Mirza, Dewan presiding, characterised Sir Visweswaraya as one of the great humanity's benefactors living.

The lecturer speaking about the general trade conditions here, deplored the low living standard of Mysoreans as unparalleled in the world and warned them against the growing pressure of population on land and advised them to take to industry instead of agriculture. He emphasised on the revival of hand-spinning.—Free Press.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA

BRITAIN'S IGNORANCE

SIR SHADI LAL'S SPEECH AT B. I. U. LUNCHEON

LONDON, July 20.

At the British Indian Union luncheon, at Hotel Cecil, to-day, presided over by the Duke of Connaught, in honour of prominent Indian visitors, the company included the Raja of Tehrigarhwal, the Maharani of Coochbehar, Lord Reading, Lord Ronaldshay, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Sir Dawson and Lady Miller, Sir Ganen and Lady Roy, Lord Sinha, the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, Lady Erleigh, Lady Bennett, Sir F. and Lady Ginwala, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Clarke, Sir Malcolm Murray, Sir B. C. Mitter, Dowager Lady Boyle, Justice Mirza Khan, Sir Rustom and Lady Vakil and Sir Walter and Lady Willson.

The Duke of Connaught proposing the toast of the guests said that the Indian Empire and Britain had one advantage namely that they were under one sovereign (cheers.)

Their one wish was to pull together and the British Indian Union was doing a great service in affording opportunities for the meeting of the two people.

Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice, Punjab, responded to the toast and referred to the ignorance in this country about India, even in quarters where it was least expected. It was essential in the interests of both the countries that Britons and Indians should understand each other and ignorance should be dispelled.—Reuter's Special.

DUTCH STEAMER ON FIRE

BEING TOWED BY TUGS

LONDON, July 20.

Following an intercepted s.o.s to the effect that the Dutch steamer "Meerkerk" from Calcutta to Continental ports was near the land and rapidly sinking at the entrance to Lisson, messages were received that she was putting in there in two of four tugs with the fire extinguished after a collision with a Portuguese steamer in a fog. Her Master reports that the vessel is making much water.—Reuter's Special.

Lisbon.—The s. s. "Meerkerk" has been towed in, and moored in a safe place.

BADLAPUR FRACAS CASE

HEARING COMMENCE IN THANA COURT.

THANA, July 18.

(From Our Correspondent)

The hearing of the Police case filed at the instance of one Balamiya Shamsuddin of Badlapur, Taluka Kalyan, against Pandurang Bhaska Palai and eight other Hindus under Section 149, 323, and 295 I.P.C. commenced on the 7th of July 1927 before Mr. Joseph Rodgers, the Neegum Deputy Collector of Thana.

The case is an off-shoot of the Hindu-Muslim fracas which took place on a small scale at Badlapur on the Rangpanchami Day of the Holi Festival.

Mr. Yerawdekar, the Police Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, while the accused are defended by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Bar-at-Law assisted by Mr. W. P. Oka. In all about 15 witnesses have been examined and the cross-examination has been reserved.

The case stands adjourned till the 25th of July.

AKOLA MUNICIPALITY

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, July 18.

Mr. S. M. Rahman, vice-President of Akola Municipality has been requested by the Government to reconsider his resignation and to carry on till the next election, as there will remain no responsible officer to look after the affairs of the Municipality.

Keep Your Stomach Clean and Bowels Acive

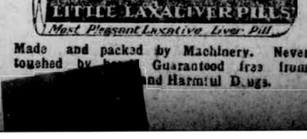
That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sickness and disease.

Keep your stomach clean and bowels active.

Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

Little Laxaliver Pills

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills, in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Full directions for use are given with every bottle, and men, women and children can safely take them at any time, for they never gripe or cause pain.

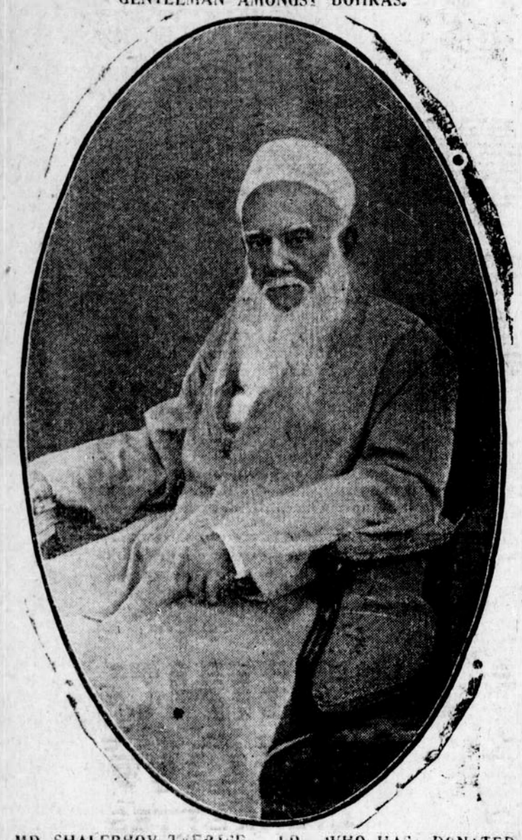


Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by ... Guaranteed free from ... and Harmful Drugs.

The Young Men's Bohra Association.

(To be Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.)

ALIKE IN BUSINESS AS IN PUBLIC SPIRIT. A NOBLE GENTLEMAN AMONGST BOHRAS.



MR. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE, J.P., WHO HAS DONATED Rs. 10,000 TO THE EDUCATION FUND OF THE YOUNG MEN'S BOHRA ASSOCIATION.

HISTORY IN OUTLINE

Born two years ago at a private bungalow with 18 young men to start with, the Y. M. B. A. has now added to its rolls a dozen more members.

It has collected altogether a sum of Rs. 12,775 to its funds and has now a sum of Rs. 11,500 at the Bank to its credit.

During the brief period of its existence it has distributed over Rs. 1,600 out of its Education Fund and is now financing the studies of 11 young students. The Y. M. B. A. stands for PROGRESS and REFORM amongst Bohras.

DONATIONS TO THE Y. M. B. A. 1927-1928.

Last Year's Donation	Rs. 12,775
Shalebhoy Tyebjee Esqr., J. P.	Rs. 10,000-0-0
Amirudin S. Tyebjee Esqr.	Rs. 5,000-0-0
Abdul Tyeb E. Maskati Esqr. in memory of the late Bai Nemtulla Maskati	Rs. 5,000-0-0
Amirudin S. Tyebjee Esqr. towards the Panchgani Muslim High School, (Dar-ul-Ulum)	Rs. 1,500-0-0
Amirudin S. Tyebjee Esqr. towards the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund	Rs. 1,000-0-0
Dr. Taherally M. Kajiji, M.A., L.L.B., Bar-at-Law	Rs. 1,000-0-0
A Well-Wisher	Rs. 501-0-0
Messrs. M. and F. A. Kajiji	Rs. 101-0-0
Abdeally M. Kajiji Esqr.	Rs. 101-0-0
Mr. and Mrs. Abbas Nadir ..	Rs. 101-0-0
Total	Rs. 37,079-0-0

STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED TO DESERVING STUDENTS BY MEMBERS OF THE Y. M. B. A.

Rs. 25 per month by Mr. Amirudin S. Tyebjee given to A. K. Saherwala.
Rs. 10 per month by Mr. Amirudin S. Tyebjee given to Namanaly Jivabhoy.
Rs. 5 per month by Mr. F. A. Kajiji given to Hasulbhoy Akbarally.
Rs. 5 per month "a friend" through Mr. E. A. Kajiji to Akbarally Dossajee.
Rs. 15 per month by Mr. A. E. Maskati given to Bakarally Kaderbhoy.
Rs. 20 per month by Mr. A. E. Maskati given to Husenibhai S. Dawoodbhoy Barabhaiwala.
Rs. 80 by Mr. Tyebally A. Alavi given to Akbaraly Haidarally.
Rs. 10 per month by Mr. Tyebally A. Alavi given to Ismailji A. Vohra.
Rs. 10 per month from the funds of the Association given to Sadiqually G. Lanevala
Rs. 10 per month.....given to Gulambhoy U. Akbarally.
Rs. 10 per month.....to Akbarally.
Rs. 500 as a loan to Haiderally Nomanbhoy Miabhai.

THE PIONEERS OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT AMONGST BOHRAS

Standing from Left to Right:—Abdulally Esufally, S. A. Kajiji, Y. G. Khairullah, M. A. Kajiji, E. A. Reshamwala, A. T. Basrai, R. H. Ahmedbhoy, Shaikh Siraj Vasi M. A. Tyebjee, T. M. Rogamwalla, Shaikhally Gulamhusein, J. G. Shaikhally, Amir Siraj Vasi, Amirudin E. Kurwa, N. E. Kurwa, and S. T. Barma.
Sitting from Left to Right:—H. E. Shums, E. A. Kajiji, A. E. Maskati Abedin E. Kurwa, (Jt.—Hon. Secretary) A. S. Tyebjee (President), A. D. Poonawalla, Ahmedji Siraj Vasi (Jt.—Hon. Secretary), D. E. Ebrahim, and T. A. Reshamwalla.

AMIRUDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE, PRESIDENT-FOUNDER AND LEADER OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT AMONGST THE BOHRAS.

It is not the desire of the Young Men's Bohra Association to set up a rival or hostile camp to orthodoxy. They cordially invite co-operation from all the members of the community and all they ask for is to be received in a spirit of toleration, if not cordiality and to be allowed to show without interference the results they have set out to achieve, namely to benefit their community by progress and reform which are now rendered necessary consistently with the times.

It is no use trying to suppress our activities. A tennis ball bounces all the higher the more forcibly it is smashed.

I am indebted to my good friend, Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lalji, M.L.C., for his kindness, in bringing to my knowledge the Educational Institution at Panchgani known as "Dar-ul-Ulum" which throws its doors open for the admission of Mahomedans of any community whatever without distinction and imparts sound education to them. I am glad to learn some of the youths of our community have availed themselves of this excellent Institution and that all the three young Bohras sent up from there for the Matriculation have passed successfully thus showing, that given the opportunity, Bohras, can as well as distinguish themselves at their studies as at commerce and feasting, their more usual occupations. I have to request you to forward to the "Dar-ul-Ulum" in the name of our Association a subscription of Rupees Fifteen Hundred which I myself shall specially contribute to our Funds to enable you to do so.

I am also contributing a further sum of Rupees One Thousand to our Funds to enable you to subscribe the same in the name of the Association to the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, a most deserving cause, in the hope and desire that it may in time enable some of the members of our community to obtain medical or surgical relief.

I again appeal to all the wealthy and influential members of our community to lend us their support and encouragement by joining our ranks in large numbers and subscribing to our Funds, the proper administration and accounting to which are assured and rendered compulsory by the impending registration of our Association under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

Once more I beg to express my pleasure at meeting you all to-day and with all my heart I wish even greater success, strength and growth to our Association during the year before us in which let each one of us strive to do our best and utmost for the cause we all hold so dear.

SPEECH OF MR. AMIRUDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE, PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER OF THE YOUNG MEN'S BOHRA ASSOCIATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

Gentlemen,

I greatly and gratefully appreciate the honour you have done me of electing me your President for the second year running and have much pleasure in presiding over your deliberations here to-day.

The record of our activities during the past year, 1926 1927, which has just been read out to you, is an encouraging one and I am sure you all share my pride and pleasure in the fact that our Association has served the second year of its existence and is such a lively and spirited two-year old. The credit for this is mainly due to our two energetic and indefatigable Honorary Secretaries, who have well earned our sincere gratitude by their zealous and cheerfully rendered services. Obstacles have been created for us and opposition has confronted us, but we have cleared all those hurdles.

It will have been observed that whenever heads of Government have occasion to publicly review any matters pertaining to the Moslem community they are obliged to draw forcible attention to the utter insufficiency, if not total lack, of education amongst their masses and we sorrowfully admit that this sad circumstance applies more particularly to our own community.

Education constitutes the difference between mental light and darkness. It is the only and surest way of dispelling the darkness of our minds and admitting light in its place. Education alone can pave the way to civilisation and enlightenment and prepare us for the reception and assimilation of modern thoughts and ideas. The community needs but lacks, educational facilities for their mental improvement and hospitals and dispensaries for their physical welfare and it is up to anybody who styles himself a leader of our community to devise ways and means to provide both these needs. What is chiefly required to provide them is money and nobody can maintain that there is any lack of money in our community, which by its innate and inherent qualities of thrift and industry, can hold its own with any other community in business and commerce and profits accordingly thereby, but how does it spend the money it works so hard to make? After providing the essential needs of the individual, such as food, clothing and habitation, whatever remains is most often wasted in large measure in costly but the more or less meaningless and useless religious feasts, glittering processions and ceremonies which do not benefit the community in any way, whereas if the same money so misspent were applied to the provision of schools, colleges, hospitals and dispensaries, the benefit to our community would be obvious, and that precisely are the goal and the aim and object of our Association, who are working to rouse our community to realise and strive to obtain their most pressing and immediate needs and legitimate rights of education reform and progress, steady and fearless, and to provide the same by means of substantial and properly administered and applied Funds in the hands of a duly registered, responsible and reliable body like our Association.

Large and munificent gifts of money and property have been made in the past by members of our community for the general welfare of our community and yet does our community boast of possessing a single educational institution or any institution affording modern medical and surgical relief? Who and what are responsible for this deplorable state of affairs?—Selfish and interested self-styled leaders and heads of the community and the mental stagnation of the members of the community prescribed and aimed at by those who lead them. If more funds are wanted much money would still pour in if the donors were assured and satisfied that their donations would be employed for the right purpose and in the proper direction so as to do the most good to the largest number of their community and not be wasted.

And now, to change from words to deeds, last year I personally saved the substantial sum of Rupees Five Thousand by dispensing with the enjoined ceremonies for the first three days following the death of my dear late wife, which sum I was able to contribute to our Funds for the far more useful employment of the income on it as aids for education to students of our community. This year again by a similar refrainment for the rest of the year from the third day onwards I have effected a further saving of another Five Thousand Rupees which I have pleasure in presenting to our Funds for the same purpose.

I am sure you will particularly welcome the announcement I am now about to make. My dear and revered father, Mr. Shalebhoy Tyebjee, J.P., who is so well-known to you all, one of the soundest gentlemen of the old school, who has never been known to arrive at a hasty decision, has after mature deliberation intimated his desire to support the Funds of our Association by donating the very handsome sum of Rupees Ten Thousand to them. Such recognition is the highest form of reward for our honest endeavours to benefit our community.

Sufficient praise cannot be bestowed upon our popular young friend and colleague, Mr. Abdul Tyeb Maskati, who again distinguishes himself this year by swelling our Funds with a second donation of Rupees Five Thousand. May this become an annual habit with him is our sincere good wish.

A STAUNCH SUPPORTER OF THE Y. M. B. A.

MR. ABDUL TYEB E. MASKATI.

A young gentleman of generosity and public spirit who donated Rs. 5,000 last year to the Funds of the Association and who is again giving this year another Rs. 5,000 to its Education Fund.

THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

MR. AHMEDI SIRAJ VASI.

OUR ENTHUSIASTIC AND ENERGETIC SECRETARY.

Short Cuts to Beauty

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"Beauty in Breathing."—Yes, indeed, a great deal can be done toward brightening the eyes and complexion by systematic breathing for ten minutes each morning and evening; breathe slowly and deeply to the fullest capacity of the lungs. You should stand erect by an open window. Of course, the corsets should not be worn during this exercise.

"About Shampooing."—Even the best shampoo is somewhat drying, and if your hair is not naturally oily, I suggest that just before the shampoo you apply olive oil thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it into the hair roots vigorously. Then use pure stallax for the shampoo. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This will leave the hair very clean and glossy.

"A Velvety Skin."—It is hard to tell you what kind of powder to use, skins vary so. I suggest that in your difficulty you use no powder at all, but apply a little lotion made by dissolving one ounce of cleminite in four ounces of water. This gives a much better finish than any powder, suits all complexions, and stays upon the face during the most trying conditions, as long as you could wish. It makes the skin look very soft and velvety, and its use cannot be detected.

"Renewing the Complexion."—Yes, the discoloured, faded outer veiling of the complexion must be absolutely removed, and I know of no safe way to do this except to use a little Mercolized Wax, applying it at night like cold cream. The active principle in Mercolized Wax soon absorbs the weakened and devitalised surface which so annoys you, revealing the fresh and beautiful young skin underneath, which is always there only waiting to be freed. The process usually takes about ten days, is quite harmless, and acts so imperceptibly that no one can tell what you are doing.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Clipping the eye lashes is very often unsuccessful. They sometimes do not grow again. Far better to apply a little pure mennaline with the fingers to the eyebrows and lashes just before retiring at night. This greatly stimulates the growth, and darkens the colour of the hairs.

"How To Make Hair Tonic."—There is no reason why you should buy the high-priced hair tonics you mention, when you can make just as good or better yourself at home. Get an ounce of boranium, and mix with a quarter-pint of bay rum. Apply this to the scalp each night, working it in with the finger tips, and in a short time you should see a considerable improvement, and find a complete absence of dandruff.

"To Reduce Plumpness."—The latest method of reducing obesity certainly is far more pleasant and convenient than all previous methods. It consists merely in taking clynol berrigs. The fat person who wants to reduce without the usual rigid diet, exercise, sweating baths, etc., now puts a few of these little brown berries in his or her pocket and swallows three or four each day. Most chemists stock them.

"The Rouge Question."—Complexions of your type never acquire a natural rosy tint, no matter what may be done for them. If you really insist upon a colour, let me dissuade you from your evident inclination to use rouge. A far more refined thing to do is merely to apply a little ordinary colliandum with the finger tips, thus accomplishing the desired result by a means which is not obvious.

"Annoying Odours."—The annoying odour you mention arises from an acid condition in the perspiration. It can easily be nullified by an occasional application of powdered pergol to the affected surfaces.

"Removing Hair."—I always recommend caution in the selection of a hair remover, and therefore suggest that you only use powdered pheminol, instead of the depilatories you mention. This powder, applied direct to the superfluous hair, causes it to wither and die in a few moments, when it can be rubbed off, leaving no trace.

"About Soap."—I should say that your trouble is caused by the soaps you have been trying. Personally, I always recommend a soap called Pilenta, because I have never known it to fail to give satisfaction. It is an absolutely pure superfatted soap, designed exclusively for use upon delicate skins, and it has the most delightful perfume I have ever found.

"Care of the Lips."—I regret to say lips like yours never will have a bright colour. They go with the type. I see no real harm in resorting to an innocent artificial aid, especially when it makes so much difference as in your case. The best thing for the purpose is just a little stick of plain protactum; applied to the lips it gives a very pretty natural colour, besides keeping them soft and moist.

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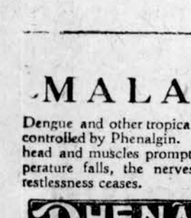

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"VARTMAN" CASE HEARING

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE

APPLICATION FOR DEFENCE WITNESSES GRANTED.

LAHORE, July 21.

Six more witnesses for the prosecution were cross-examined to-day before lunch before the Divisional Bench of the Punjab High Court in the "Vartman" case.

Mr. H. Harding, Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, cross-examined by Mr. Fakir Chand, counsel for the second accused Devi Sharma, stated that he did not have the article "Trip to hell" translated. But he took the paper containing the article to the Deputy Commissioner who had it read out to him by his reader. Witness was not aware if the Government issued any "communique" with regard to the article. A search warrant was issued on the 4th June and another prosecution warrant on the 6th June. He did not know when the Government issued a written sanction. But a Telephonic authority was received by the District Magistrate and was forwarded to witness. The Mirzan Quadian poster was brought to his notice on the 4th June, but he did not know when it was issued.

Re-examined by the Government Advocate, witness stated that when he filed the complaint, he also filed a written order directing the prosecution.

Muhammad Abdulla Minhar, the next witness cross-examined by Mr. Fakir Chand, stated that there were 33 persons employed in "Aftab-Berki" press and all of them were Muslims. Witness was responsible for any matter printed in the press. He never read any matter the printer and publisher of which was some one else, however offensive the matter might be.

Feroz Chand, Sub-Inspector, cross-examined, stated that he found a copy of "Risala Vartman" in the second accused's house.

Mr. Banerjee M.A. another witness, stated that Moha meant great and Mard meant evil. Mohammed was a Hindi word and he had never come across the word Mahamed. It was also composed of two Sanskrit words Maha and Mand. Hindi was derived from Sanskrit. He knew Sanskrit well as he took it in his B.A. class Zambi was not an Urdu word. But there was a word Jambi.

Maulvi Sanak Ullah nearly corroborated the above evidence.

Mian Hussain Din stated that he only read a portion of Mirza Qadian's poster and he had no knowledge whether Arya Samaj was at the back of it. He understood Tibleag only meant preaching the faith of Islam and Shudhi meant bringing non-Hindus into the fold of Hinduism. The Sangathan movement was started in 1923 and riots also started in the same year.

At this stage, the Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH

When the Divisional Bench of the Lahore High Court reassembled after lunch four more prosecution witnesses were cross-examined.

At the outset his lordship granted the application for defence witnesses to be called: 12 from Lahore and 15 from Amritsar, on the 27th and 28th respectively, and remarked that the application put up by the defence counsel for defence witnesses seems to be quite unnecessary and thus left the case of others to be decided to-morrow.

Mr. Habibullah, the first witness after lunch being cross-examined by Lala Fakir Chand stated that he always did plenty of work for the Arya Press and they always brought the matter to him.

Shah Mohamad, the next witness, being cross-examined by Mr. L. Fakirchand stated that he never mentioned the subject of the article to anyone.

Questioned by the court witness stated he never saw the Qadian poster and at the time he copied the article he thought it to be a cinema actor a drama, and as to the names he thought they were nominal.

Mohamad Yakub in the course of cross-examination stated he had the article probably on the 2nd or 3rd June and the article was written by Devi Sharan Sharma. He had no decisive knowledge whether any Arya Samaj induced him to write the article but in his opinion they were at the back of him and the accused also believed in the same doctrines. Witness did not know whether he is a member of Aryasamaj or not.

After cross-examination of Maulvi Gaznava who corroborated his previous cross-examination the case was adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

BLACKETT THREATENS WAR

(Continued from page 7.)

capital and two Directors shall be elected by the Provincial Cooperative Banks making a total of fifteen Directors, out of which the possibilities are that four would be Europeans, and eleven would be Indians and of whom again three could be eight elected Indian Directors as against four Europeans and three nominated Indians.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN MAJORITY.

This scheme is considered, it is said, by the Opposition as conceding their main objective while refusing the claim for representation of the Legislatures on the Board. Considering Government had refused to agree to even a nominated Indian majority till yesterday night, it is considered a triumph for the opposition that they should be offered an elected majority and an overwhelming Indian majority including Indian nominated members. The opposition had taken time till after lunch for expressing their views. Sir Basil, it is understood, also presented to the Committee a memorandum showing the possible effect on the budget of the changes sought to be made by the Bill. The memorandum, it is said, gave figures to show that neither provincial contribution, cancellation nor reduction of taxation need be postponed by reason of loss of interest of four crores due to transfer of assets of the Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve.

The Committee next considered the suggestions made by the Hon. Mr. Ramdas to secure the interests of the Cooperative Banks. Mr. Ramdas proposed that Provincial Cooperative Banks should be included in the class of Banks for purchase, sale or discount. He also suggested that certain approved Cooperative Banks be included in this class. This was agreed to by the Committee.

Mr. Ramdas next proposed that the period of maturity of these bills should be extended from five months to nine months. He pointed out that Cooperative Banks lent money chiefly to the agriculturists who could repay only after the crop-harvest and who needed money for nine months at least.

Mr. Ramdas was supported by Sir John Bell, Sir Umar Hayat Khan and others but was opposed by Sir Purshottomdas. Sir Phiroze Sethna and others.

Mr. Ramdas pressed the amendment to a division and it resulted in a tie, twelve voting for and an equal number against and under the rules it was dropped.

Mr. Ramdas next moved that section sub-clause (4)E relating to advances against pronotes of Banks supported by documents giving title to goods should be so amended as to include advances against the pledge of produce.

The Committee agreed to the amendment.

On the motion of Mr. Ramdas debentures issued by the Land Mortgage and Co-operative Banks were added to the category of securities which the Reserve Bank may negotiate

The Committee agreed to the suggestion.

Mr. Ramdas further proposed that where the Imperial Bank has at present no branches there is a Co-operative Bank it should be eligible to act as Agent for Government.

Sir Basil Blackett pointed out that there was no prohibition in the Bill against the utilisation of the Co-operative Banks as their agents. He said Government would consider the Bill.

The Committee then adjourned for lunch.—Free Press

SIR BASIL'S CLIMB-DOWN.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

There is much speculation as to the possible reason for what is characterised as the Finance Member's climb-down to the popular view in regard to the question of control. It is stated that amongst the considerations weighing with the Finance Member must be (1) the desire to crown his tenure of office by creation of the Reserve Bank (2) Realisation that even if the Reserve Bank Bill is withdrawn it cannot but be brought before the Assembly before 1931 as the Imperial Bank Act would cease to operate from 1931, when the Assembly under an extended constitution may be less manageable than the present Legislature and, lastly, the consciousness that if there should be any world upheaval as a war in the near future, in the absence of a Reserve Bank Government would be crippled for funds while with the Reserve Bank it would hold the key for the entire Banking resources of the country.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Replying to an address presented by the Indian Chamber of Commerce this evening, Sir Basil Blackett referrel to the question of the appointment of a Banking Commission and said that although he did not think that the time was yet ripe for such a step to be taken, he might venture to suggest that after piloting through the Reserve Bank Bill and considering the Royal Agricultural Commission's Report, an authoritative enquiry into the banking position in India might be instituted and might prove of much value. Sir Basil entirely agreed with the Chamber that the primary requisite for the successful working of the Reserve Bank, when it came into being, was that it should operate in circumstances in which it had at any rate the support of general agreement in regard to the terms on which it worked.

"We are all", he said, "agreed on the essential point, namely, to bring the Reserve Bank into existence. The question which still remains to be settled is whether we can bring our views sufficiently nearer to yours. If Government puts the Reserve Bank Bill on the Statute Book, it can only be by agreement and not by a pugilistic fight."—A. P.

GRIEVANCES OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Rest assured that the timely services rendered to the unlucky Postal Employees in Bombay, numbering 1500 and more, by your goodself, will be highly appreciated by one and all, as the three letters published by me recently through the medium of your widely circulated paper, will have now the desired effect, in that—Mr. Durgadas Banerji, the Present Post-Master-General of Bombay, has moved in this matter in right earnest, with the result, that the postal packers whom Mr. P. G. Rogers, I.C.S., late Postmaster-General of Bombay, had altogether ignored, will be fortunate enough to get their increment at 20 per cent of their present minimum pay of Rs. 20, which is Rs. 24, and they will thus rise gradually until they reach the maximum of Rs. 33, by 1 rupee increment every two years.

With a view to take part in the Simla Conference Mr. Durgadas Banarji, the Postmaster-General of Bombay, as well as Mr. J. S. Buckner, the popular Presidency Postmaster, who has been in Bombay ever since April 1921, and who is taking keen interest to promote the welfare of the Postal employees, had been to Simla, and have returned, I am sure, with some good news for the disappointed non-clerical Postal employees of Bombay. Perhaps, Mr. Buckner has strongly supported the cause of the unlucky postal employees, in getting the special revision sanctioned at 20 per cent of their minimum pay, so as to have effect from September 1926 just the very same month, in which the Government of India issued the final orders, sanctioning the recent clerical revision at 20 per cent. of their minimum pay, which was Rs. 50 and which is now raised to Rs. 60 per month, rising to 160 rupees in 21 years, by Rs.5 yearly increment. Moreover Mr. P. G. Rogers, I.C.S., late Postmaster-General of Bombay, issued orders, on the strength of the final orders from the Government of India, sanctioning 20 per cent. of Rs. 7, which was paid as "house rent" to the non-clerical employees from 1926 ever since the last postal revision came into force." And so, Mr. Rogers, I.C.S., raised the "house-rent" of Rs. 7, to Rs. 8|8|0. I have, therefore, every reason to believe that Mr. Rogers also, in his capacity as Deputy Director-General of Posts, has supproted the recommendation of Mr. Banuerji as well as of Mr. Buckner, in order to bring the modified scale of pay of the non-clerical postal employees of Bombay, into force from September 1926, instead of from March 1927, in order to prove that the Lower graded postal employees are also sympathetically treated by all these high officials, in whose hands the welfare of the Subordinate Employees rests.—Yours, etc.

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

WANTED MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY AT MATUNGA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I hereby beg to draw the attention of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the keenly felt need of a free Municipal Dispensary in G.I.P. Matunga (F Ward). The population of the locality has increased year by year while adequate medical help is quite out of reach. There are of course, three private male medical practitioners with University degrees but for women and babies there is no female practitioner at all. Again, the charges of private practitioners appear too costly for the pockets of the poor—frequently of the middle class men also.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, President of the Municipal Corporation, who represents F Ward and who is, moreover, an eminent medical man of long standing, will no doubt feel for the poor and middle class men of Matunga, especialy for women and babies who are at present utterly destitute of any kind of medical relief.—Yours, etc.

NAROTTAM J. NARMANI.

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